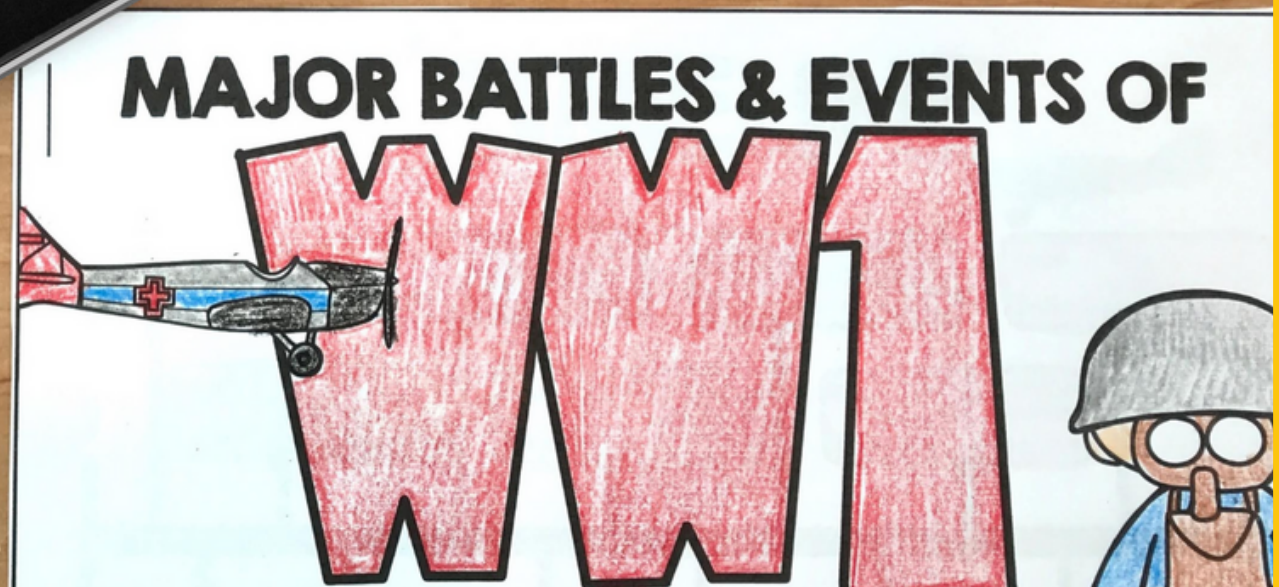
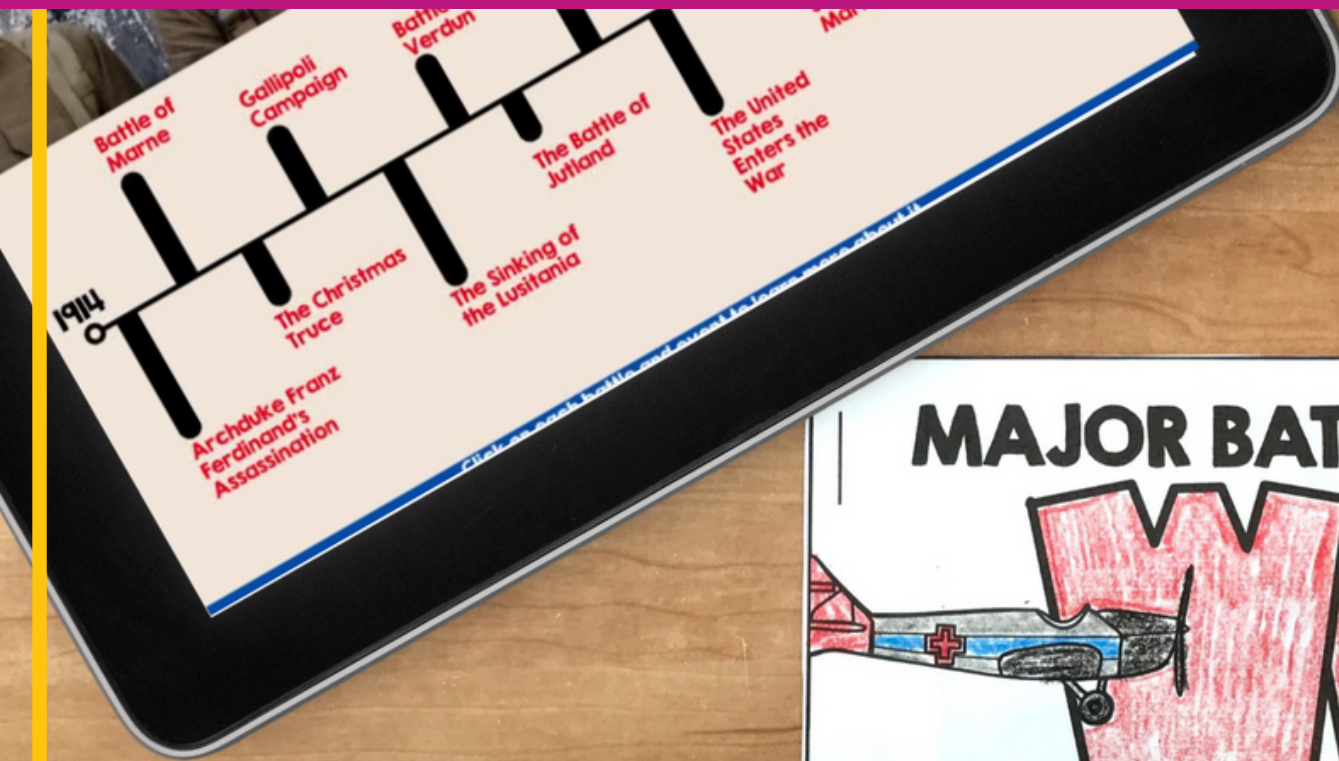


WORLD WAR 1



 **LNKtivity**
Interactive Learning Guides

WAIT!

Thank you for considering this LINKtivity for your classroom, but before you make a decision - you should know that you can get **access to this LINKtivity + PLUS our entire library** for about the same price as a single LINKtivity!

The results are in: **Teachers LOVE LINKtivities...** and want more! So, we've made it SUPER easy and cost effective for you to access any and ALL of our LINKtivities inside our LINKtivity Learning membership option! Instead of purchasing just ONE LINKtivity - why not get access to ALL of them... for about the SAME PRICE!



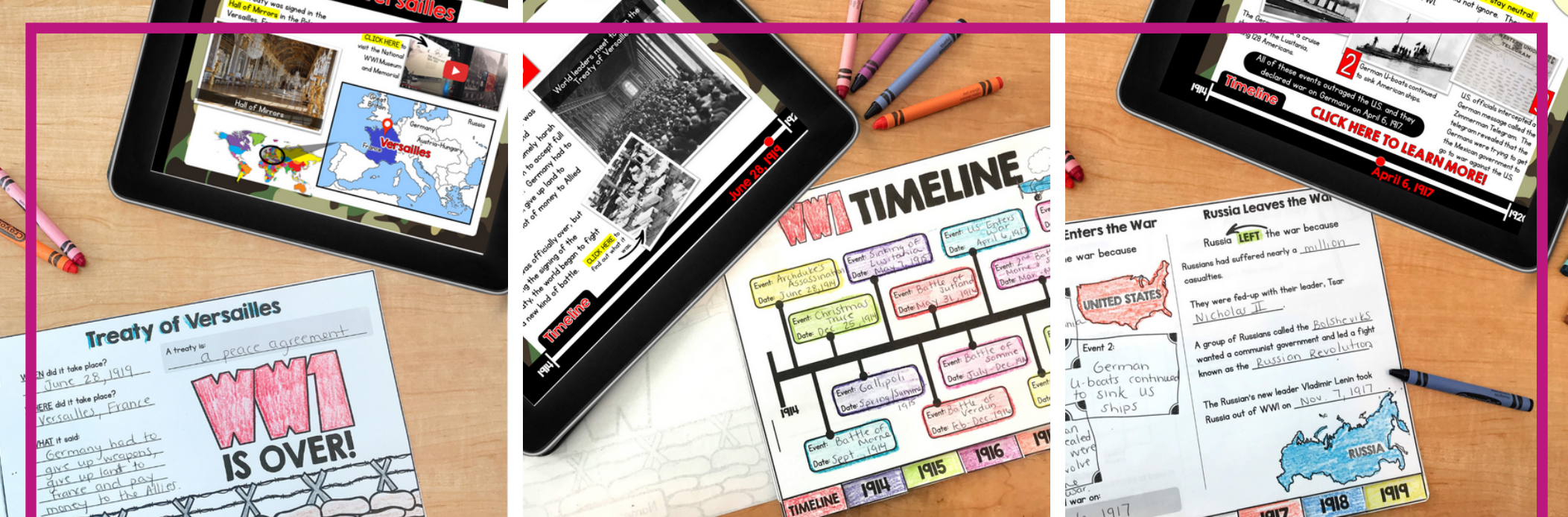
INSIDE THE MEMBERSHIP YOU'LL HAVE UNLIMITED ACCESS TO:

- ✓ The **entire growing LINKtivity® library** inside the Membership (LINKtivities for all content areas)
- ✓ ALL **future LINKtivities** to be added to the membership (new releases each month!)
- ✓ **Teacher guides** to help you set up each LINKtivity® successfully in your classroom
- ✓ **Student resources** that go along with each LINKtivity (printable OR digital)
- ✓ **Kid-friendly rubrics** and **answer keys** for each LINKtivity®



JOIN NOW





Your students are going to love this hands-on approach to learning about the major events and battles of World War I as well as important people involved in the war! Resource includes a LINKtivity® digital learning guide, a student flipbook (printable or digital), answer key, a rubric, and a teacher guide.



More Sample Slides

The Sides Line Up!

Allies

Dates indicate the order each country joined the war.

Serbia - July 28, 1914
 Montenegro - July 28, 1914
 Russia - August 1, 1914
 France - August 3, 1914
 Belgium - August 4, 1914
 Great Britain - August 4, 1914
 Japan - August 7, 1914
 Italy - May 23, 1915
 Portugal - March 9, 1916
 Romania - August 27, 1916
 United States - April 6, 1917
 Greece - June 27, 1917

Central Powers

Dates indicate the order each country joined the war.

Austria-Hungary - July 28, 1914
 Germany - August 1, 1914
 Ottoman Empire - October 29, 1914
 Bulgaria - October 14, 1915

After the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, countries around the world chose a side to support. There were two sides of the war: the **Allies** and the **Central Powers**. Some countries decided to stay neutral such as Denmark, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, and Switzerland.

Click the globe to see these countries on a map.

The Battle of Marne

Click each category below to learn more about the battle.

BEFORE

DURING

AFTER

Timeline

September, 1914



BEFORE

The Battle of Marne

The German Army felt that they were in for a quick win at the beginning of WWI. They had the best training and equipment in Europe. They wore better camouflaged uniforms compared to the bright red and blue French uniforms that would be easy to spot on the battlefield. The Germans had more powerful weapons and had better war strategies.



Just one month after war broke out, over a million German soldiers marched through Belgium toward France.

DURING

The Battle of Marne

When the French military leaders learned of Germany's plan to attack near Paris, France, they planned a counterattack against the Germans at the **Marne River**, near Paris.



CLICK HERE TO LEARN ABOUT FIGHTING IN THE TRENCHES

As the Germans approached the river, their army became separated, creating a large gap. The French (along with help from the British) took advantage of this gap and charged between the two groups, attacking the Germans on all sides. The Germans were not prepared for such an aggressive attack. After a few days of fighting, the Germans were forced to retreat to northern France. Here the Germans dug deep ditches called **trenches** to protect themselves.

Trench Warfare

Trench warfare is a type of fighting where each side of the war digs deep ditches to defend themselves against the enemy. Trenches often had barbed wire fences in front of them. Instead of large groups of soldiers moving through the battlefield taking over new land, armies would often stay put, shooting from inside the trenches. This often caused a **stalemate** which meant that neither side of the war made much progress.



The space between each army's trenches was called **no-man's land** because no soldier wanted to be caught in plain sight by the enemy above the trenches. Going over the trenches into no-man's land almost always meant the soldier would be killed or captured by the other side.



CLICK HERE to watch a real video of trench warfare.

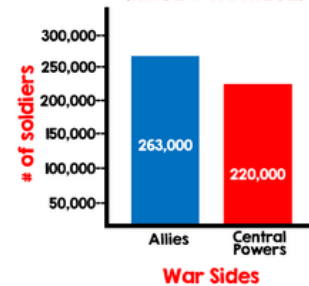
CLICK HERE to learn about life in the trenches

AFTER

The Battle of Marne

Although both sides suffered major losses, the battle was considered an **Allied victory**. The Allies were able to hold back the German army on the west while the Russians began to attack from the east. Germany now had to split their army to fight on both sides of their country.

Battle Casualties (Killed & Wounded)



The Battle of Marne

Germany had Allied powers on both their eastern (Russia) and western (France) borders. This meant that they might have to send troops to fight on both sides of their country. The Germans wanted to take control of western Europe first so that they could concentrate on the eastern side. This war strategy was called the **Schlieffen Plan**. The Battle of Marne proved to the Germans that this would not be as easy as they had planned.

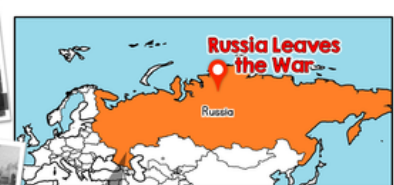


Bio-Snapshot Eddie Rickenbacker

Eddie Rickenbacker was born on October 8, 1890 in Columbus, Ohio. Rickenbacker joined the United States troops before they even entered the war. Once the US entered the war, Rickenbacker trained as a pilot in France. He is given credit for shooting down **26 enemy planes** during his military career. Rickenbacker survived the war and lived to be age 82.



Russia Leaves the War

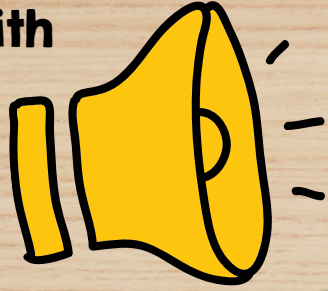


The people of Russia revolted against their government and left WWI to fight their own war that became known as the **Russian Revolution**.



This LINKtivity is provided with

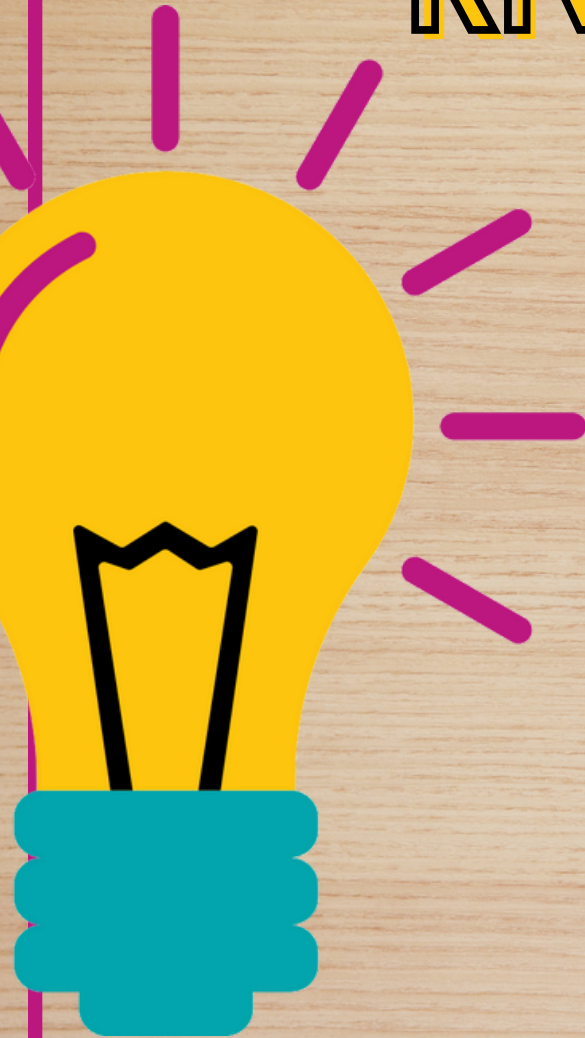
AUDIO SUPPORT



Perfect for English language learners or students who could use a little extra support!



KNOWLEDGE CHECK



Students complete a quick self-check at the end of the LINKtivity to show what they have learned!

World War One
Drag each card into the correct box below.

The main event that sparked the outbreak of WWI was **The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand**

is a type of fighting where each side of the war digs deep ditches in the ground to defend themselves against the enemy.

On Christmas Day of 1914, both sides of the war agreed to a to stop fighting for the day in order to celebrate the day

The formed during WWI to help wounded soldiers.

Red Cross **Truce** **Trench Warfare**

CLICK HERE to Check Your Answers

Sound On
Continue



Printable & Digital Student Flipbook

Printable Flipbook for LINKtivity

Digital Flipbook for LINKtivity in Google Slides

LINKtivity: STUDENT FLIPBOOK RUBRIC

	4 - EXCELLENT	3 - GOOD	2 - SATISFACTORY	1 - NEEDS IMPROVEMENT
NEATNESS & APPEARANCE	My flipbook is very neat and easy to read. I neatly colored in only illustrations with great detail. It is clear that I took my time to make my flipbook reflect my learning.	My flipbook is neat and my writing is easy to read. I neatly colored in only illustrations.	My flipbook is somewhat neat. Some of my writing is hard to read. Illustrations are NOT colored, or are only partly done.	My flipbook has many incorrect or missing pieces of information. I struggled to use the information from the Link 4 Think to complete my flipbook correctly.
CONTENT	The information in my flipbook is 100% correct. I've included all the information that I was given.	The information in my flipbook is mostly correct.	My flipbook contains several incorrect or missing pieces of information. The information in my flipbook does not match the information from the Link 4 Think.	My flipbook contains many errors in spelling and grammar.

Answer Key & Rubric

