



REVIEW

**CALIFORNIA CONTENT
STANDARD 10.5.4**

The Human Costs of World War I

Specific Objective: Understand the nature of the war and its human costs on all sides of the conflict, including how colonial peoples contributed to the war effort.

Read the summaries and the chart to answer questions on the next page.

The War to End All Wars World War I was called “the war to end all wars.” The destruction it caused was so extreme, people could not bear the thought of another war.

Military Casualties In the first three years, Europe lost more lives than it had in three hundred years of war before that. Deadly new weapons, such as the machine gun and the submarine, along with infection killed an estimated 8.5 million soldiers. About 21 million more were wounded. Trench warfare led to daily deaths from artillery. Poison gas caused many deaths and serious injuries.

	Total Mobilized Forces	Killed or Died¹	Wounded	Prisoners or Missing	Total Casualties	Casualty Rate
Central Powers*	22,850,000	3,386,200	8,388,448	3,629,829	15,404,477	67.4%
Allies**	42,188,810	5,142,631	12,800,706	4,121,090	22,064,427	52.3%

* Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey

** 95% of troops were from Russia, the British Empire, France, Italy, the United States, and Japan.

1. Includes death from all causes.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense

Effects on Civilians

- The countries involved in World War I focused their total efforts on winning. Civilians worked to produce war-related materials. Many goods, especially food and fuel, were rationed.
- Millions of civilians died from disease, starvation, and bombing and fighting on their own lands. The war destroyed their homes, farms, and towns.
- The flu epidemic of 1918 traveled around the world, wherever soldiers fought. It killed more people than the war itself.
- The Russian Revolution continued after the war ended. It resulted in millions of civilian deaths. Massacres were another source of high civilian casualties.

Colonial Participation One reason a European war, became a “World War” was the participation of colonial peoples. Great Britain used soldiers from India, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, and others. French colonies in West Africa, and German colonies in East Africa sent troops. Allied forces attacked German colonies in China, the Pacific islands, and Africa. Although some individuals defended their ruling countries eagerly, others fought because they were required to serve. After the war, those who survived returned home to find that, as colonial subjects, they were still second-class citizens.

**PRACTICE****CALIFORNIA CONTENT
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Directions: Choose the letter of the *best* answer.

Use the chart on page 61 to answer questions 1 and 2.

- 1 What conclusion can be drawn from these data about casualties in World War I?**
 - A The Central Powers had more total casualties than the Allies.
 - B Most of the casualties were prisoners or missing.
 - C The Allies had a lower casualty rate than the Central Powers.
 - D The number killed was greater than the number wounded.
- 2 Which reason for Allied victory is supported by the chart?**
 - A fewer wounded soldiers
 - B greater number of troops
 - C deadliest weapons
 - D took more prisoners
- 3 What is *one* reason why millions of European and Russian civilians died during World War I?**
 - A They were not as strong as civilians during other wars.
 - B They did not hide from the enemy.
 - C The Allied troops ignored their plight
 - D Much of the fighting took place in Europe and Russia.
- 4 Civilian casualties in World War I were**
 - A fewer than military casualties.
 - B extremely rare.
 - C increased by disease and starvation.
 - D primarily due to overwork.
- 5 Which country recruited colonial troops from India in World War I?**
 - A Britain
 - B France
 - C Germany
 - D Japan
- 6 After World War I, some colonies that had participated made demands for independence primarily because**
 - A American troops taught colonists that all men are created equal.
 - B colonists felt entitled to citizenship because they had served in the military.
 - C colonists were inspired by the example of the Russian Revolution.
 - D colonists were afraid for their jobs in the unstable European economy.