

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Cause</b>	A person or thing that gives rise to an action.
<b>Consequence</b>	A result or effect.
<b>Militarism</b>	The belief that a country should maintain a strong military and be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national interests
<b>Alliances</b>	A union between countries based upon shared interests.
<b>Imperialism</b>	Extending a countries power through military force, usually by taking control of other countries
<b>Nationalism</b>	A strong love of ones own country and the belief that it is better than other nations.
<b>Propaganda</b>	Information which is biased or misleading to promote a certain view
<b>Conscientious Objector</b>	A person who refuse to fight in armed conflict based upon their conscience.
<b>Triple Alliance</b>	The alliance of Italy, Germany and Austria-Hungary
<b>Triple Entente</b>	The alliance of United Kingdom, France and Russia

## Key Individuals



	Lord Kitchener - Senior British army officer and responsible for recruitment of soldiers.
	Kaiser Wilhelm II - German Emperor during WWI
	Gavrilo Princip - Serbian terrorist, part of the Black Hand - assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand (Austro-Hungarian Prince)
	Alfred Von Schlieffen - Developed Germany's plans for the invasion of Belgium and France at the start of WWI
	Field Marshall Haig - Leading British military figure who planned the battle of the Somme

## Life in the Trenches

In World War One, hundreds of miles of muddy trenches became the home to thousands of soldiers. These long narrow ditches dug into the ground were as busy as a small town where soldiers lived all day and night. These trenches were the only thing stopping the advance of the German army. We can all get out of the mud and wet when we want to, but many soldiers during World War One couldn't and didn't get the chance to go home.



## Picture This

<b>Trench</b>	
<b>Artillery Gun</b>	

## Causes of WWI

The causes of the First World War can be split into two categories:

**Long-term causes** (over the course of several years) can be remembered by using the word MAIN  
**M** - Militarism

**A** - Alliances  
**I** - Imperialism  
**N** - nationalism

**Short-term cause** (immediately before WWI began). The assassination of the Austro-Hungarian prince, Archduke Franz Ferdinand was blamed on Serbia. This led to Austro-Hungary declaring war on Serbia. This 'triggered' the rest of the alliance system into action and the beginning of WWI

## The Poppy

The significance of the poppy as a lasting memorial symbol to the fallen was realised by the Canadian surgeon John McCrae in his poem '*In Flanders Fields*'. The poppy came to represent the immeasurable sacrifice made by his comrades and quickly became a lasting memorial to those who died in World War One and later conflicts. It was adopted by The Royal British Legion as the symbol for their Poppy Appeal, in aid of those serving in the British Armed Forces, after its formation in 1921

## Key events

### 1914

**June 28** - Archduke Franz Ferdinand, prince to the Austria-Hungary throne, is assassinated in Sarajevo by a Serbian named Gavrilo Princip.

**August 3** - Germany declares war on France as part of the Schlieffen Plan.

**August 4** - Germany invades Belgium. Britain declares war on Germany.

**August 23 to 30** - The Battle of Tannenberg is fought between Germany and Russia. The Germans defeat the Russian Second Army.

**September 5 to 12** - The advancing German army is stopped before Paris by the British and French at the First Battle of the Marne. The Germans dig in and four years of trench warfare begins.

**October 19 to November 22** - The Allies defeat the Germans at the First Battle of Ypres.

**November 2** - The British begin a naval blockade of Germany.

**December 24** - An unofficial truce is declared between the two sides at Christmas.

### 1915

**February 4** - The Germans begin to use submarines against Allied merchant ships around the island of Britain.

**April 25** - The Allies attack the Ottoman Empire at the Battle of Gallipoli. This campaign will last over eight months and will end as a victory for the Ottomans and the retreat of the Allies.

**May 7** - The Lusitania, a luxury British passenger ship, is sunk by a German submarine. 1,195 civilians were killed. This act sparks international outrage and contributes to the United States joining the war against Germany.

### 1916

**February 21** - The Battle of Verdun begins between France and Germany. This battle will last until December of 1916 and will finally result in a French victory.

**May 31** - The largest naval battle of the war, the Battle of Jutland, is fought between Britain and Germany in the North Sea.

**July 1** - The Battle of the Somme begins. Over 1 million soldiers will be wounded or killed.

### 1917

**March 8** - The Russian Revolution begins. Tsar Nicholas II is removed from power on March 15.

**April 6** - The United States enters the war, declaring war on Germany.

**November 7** - The Bolsheviks, led by Vladimir Lenin, overthrow the Russian government.

**December 17** - The Russians agree to peace with the Central powers and leave the war.

### 1918

**January 8** - President Woodrow Wilson issues his "Fourteen Points" for peace and an end to the war.

**July 15** - The Second Battle of the Marne begins. This battle will end on August 6 as a decisive victory for the Allies.

**November 11** - Germany agrees to an armistice and the fighting comes to an end at 11am on the 11th day of the 11th month.



## Tasks

### Red:

State how propaganda was used during the First World War

### Amber:

Describe what life was like in a trench during World War One?

### Green:

Explain the difference between an absolutist and an alternativist.

### Purple:

Militarism was the biggest long-term cause of World War One. Evaluate this statement.

Militarism led to the outbreak of WWI because...

However, there were other causes of the First World war such as...

Overall I agree/disagree with the statement because...