Cause

Consequence

Militarism

Alliances

Imperialism

Nationalism

Propaganda

Conscientious

Triple Alliance

Triple Entente

Objector

Key Vocabulary

or misleading to promote a

A person who refuse to fight in armed conflict

The alliance of Italy,

Germany and Austria-

The alliance of United

Kingdom, France and Russia

based upon their

conscience.

Hungary

certain view

Key Individuals





Picture This

Vocabulary	
A person or thing that gives rise to an action.	
A result or effect.	
The belief that a country should maintain a strong military and be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national interests	
A union between countries based upon shared interests.	
Extending a countries power through military force, usually by taking control of other countries	
A strong love of ones own country and the belief that it is better than other nations.	
Information which is biased	

Lord Kitchener - Senior BRITONS British army officer and responsible for recruitment of soldiers.



Kaiser Wilhelm TT -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 T/W/W



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.





Artillery Gun



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 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?

<u>Green:</u>

Explain the difference between an absolutist and an alternativst.

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...

Key Vocabulary	
Suffrage	The right to vote in elections.
Suffragist	A person who supports, in a peaceful way, the right to vote be extended to more people, especially to women
Suffragettes	Women who organised radical protest to get the vote.
Reparations	The action of making amends for a wrong one has done, by providing payment or other assistance to those who have been wronged.
General Strike	A strike by workers in all/most industries.

Key	Vocabulary

bulary	
ate of a country in of production (making	

Picture This

Banner from a suffragist protest.



Emmeline **Pankhurst** being arrested near parliament



The Wall Street Crash 1929

Ending of the 'boom' of the 1920s

 Too many goods produced and not enough people wealthy enough to buy them.

Too much food - prices went down.

Banks did not have enough money when people started to withdraw their savings.

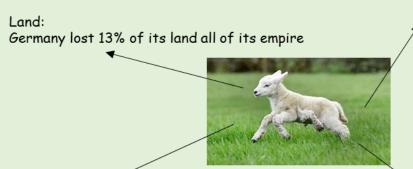
 16 million shares were sold in one day on the New York Stock Market (October 1929) and led to the stock market crashing.

This in turn led to the Great Depression of the 1930s

- America had lent huge sums of money to European countries to recover from WWI When the stock market collapsed, they suddenly recalled those loans. This had a devastating
- The collapse of European banks caused a world financial crisis.
- Unemployment 13 million people were out of
- Production dropped by 45 per cent between 1929 and 1932.
- House-building fell by 80 per cent between 1929
- · These effects were mirrored in Britain

Economy The sta terms o goods), consumption (buying goods) and the supply of money. A ruler with total power over Dictator a country. A system of government Democracy where people exercise power through voting Appeasement Appeasement in an international context is a policy of making concessions to an aggressive power in order to avoid conflict.

The Treaty of Versailles was a peace treaty signed on 28th June 1919, exactly five years after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. It officially brought an end to WWI. However, the Germans were not invited to the negotiations but were forced to sign the treaty - known as forced peace or 'diktat'. We remember the terms of the treaty and the things that Germany had to agree to/give up with the acronym - LAMB.



Money: Had to pay £6.6bn in war damages (reparations) clause and accept blame

 $\sqrt{1}00~00$ men/no air force/ 6 battleships

₽lame:

Had to sign the 'War Guilt' for starting WWI

Key individuals



Led the NUWSS (National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies) for the women's suffrage campaign.



In Manchester in 1903 Emmeline Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) with her daughters Christabel and Sylvia. The organisation grew to include branches all over Britain and involved more working-class women. The WSPU adopted militant, direct action tactics.

Benito Mussolini

Emmeline

Pankhurst

Ruled Italy from 1922 -1943. He became dictator in 1925.

Joseph Stalin



Revolutionary Soviet born in Georgia. He led the Soviet Union (Russia) from the mid 1920s - 1953.

Adolf Hitler



Born in Austria, fought for Germany in WWI and became leader in of the Nazi party in 1921. He became chancellor of Germany in 1933 and dictator by 1934. He led Germany until the end of WWII in 1945.

Neville Chamberlain



Conservative politician and Prime Minister from 1937-1940. Remembered for the policy of appeasement towards Germany.

Deeper Learning - The General Strike 1926

The strike was called by the TUC (Trade Union Congress an organisation that represents the rights and interests of workers) for one minute to midnight on 3 May, 1926.

For the previous two days, some one million coal miners had been locked out of their mines after a dispute with the owners who wanted them to work longer hours for less money.

In solidarity, huge numbers from other industries stayed off work, including bus, rail and dock workers, as well as people with printing, gas, electricity, building, iron, steel and chemical jobs. The aim was to force the government to act to prevent mine owners reducing miners' wages by 13% and increasing their shifts from seven to eight hours.

The industrial action came against a backdrop of tough economic times following the First World War and a growing fear of communism

Tasks



Red:

State three European countries which had dictators in the inter-war years.

Define the following words: strike, solidarity and communism

Amber: Describe the difference between a suffragist and suffragette

Green:

Explain why Neville Chamberlain followed policy of appeasement

Purple:

Taking land from the Germany was the harshest part of the Treaty of Versailles for Germany. Evaluate.

Taking land from Germany had a huge impact because

However, there were other aspects of the Treaty of Versailles which were harsh such as...

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