

(1) What caused the First World War?

Long—Term Causes

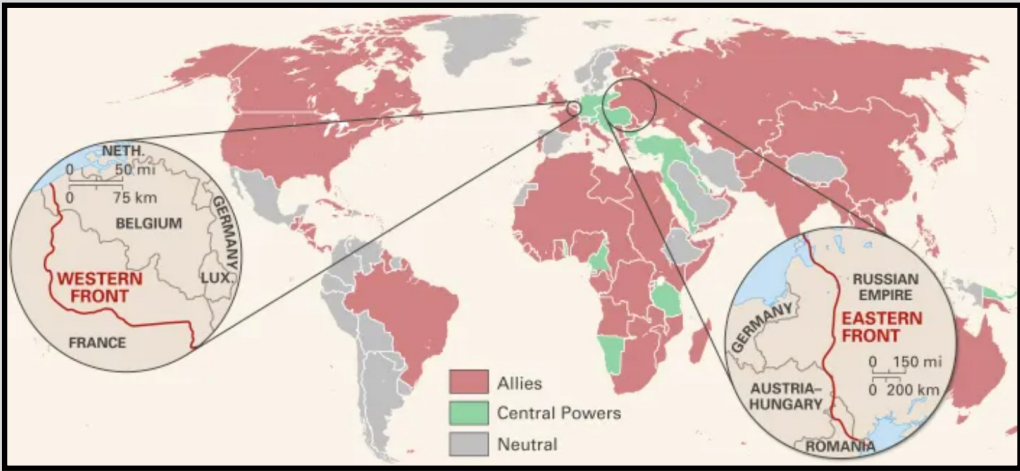
- Over many decades before 1914, four causes built up tension between countries across the world. These were militarism, alliances, imperialism, and nationalism.

Short— Term Causes

- The heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne Archduke Franz Ferdinand, was assassinated on 28th June 1914 by a Bosnian—Serb. This sparked the alliances system, beginning the war.

|             |                                                                                |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Militarism  | Building up a country’s army.                                                  |
| Alliances   | An official promise to back a nation in war.                                   |
| Imperialism | A policy of extending a country’s power and influence by developing an empire. |
| Nationalism | Believing your nation is superior to all others.                               |

(2) The Geography of World War One

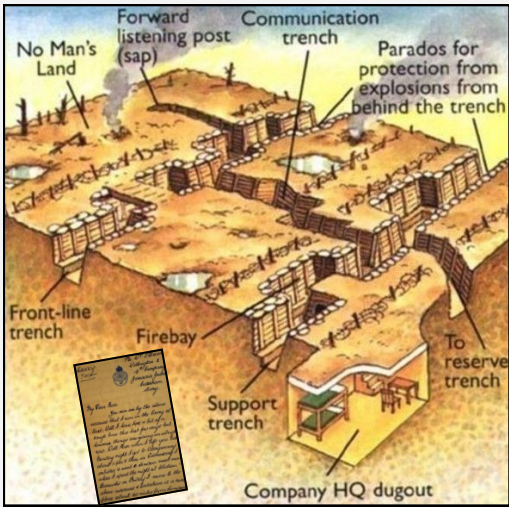


|                    |                                                         |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| The Allies         | The Triple Entente, led by Britain, France, and Russia. |
| The Central Powers | Germany, Austro-Hungary, The Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria.  |

(3) What was everyday life like in WW1?

Trenches

Soldiers were rotated between trenches and towns. Food was simple, such as pork and beans or ‘bully beef’. There were duties to be done such as barbed wire repairs, digging drains, ferrying food and delivering letters. Sport was a great distraction where possible.



Home Fronts

Germany and Britain both blockaded one another. This means they attacked ships around the country to stop food and supplies getting in.

|          |                                                    |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Blockade | To block/ seal off a place to stop goods entering. |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------|

(4) What were the key battles of WW1?

Gallipoli Campaign—February 1915 to January 1916

- The Allies attempt to knock the Ottoman Empire from the War and divert the Germans from the Western Front.

The Battle of Verdun—February to December 1916

- The Germans launched an attack here because the French were unlikely to surrender, leading to more deaths.

The Battle of the Somme—1st July 1916 to November 1916

- The British launched this attack to divert the Germans from Verdun. This was the bloodiest battle of WW1, resulting in over a million deaths.

|           |                                             |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------|
| Attrition | Reducing the enemy’s strength by constantly |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------|

(5) What was life like for conscientious objectors?

- In January 1916, the British Government introduced conscription, making military service compulsory.
- There was around 20,000 Conscientious Objectors in total. 16,000 of them were imprisoned under the harshest conditions that could be given to them, 73 died as a direct result of their treatment in prison.
- Some offered to help but did not want to kill, these men were often medics.

|                         |                                                                                 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Conscientious Objectors | Those who refused to fight because of moral, ethical, and/or religious reasons. |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

(6) How did WW1 change the world?

Lives of Women

- The First World War proved that women could do the work of men. In 1918, women could run to be MPs, and by 1928, all women got the vote.

|                      |                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Katherine M. Johnson | A teacher who set up classes on the frontline, to support soldiers who could not read or write.                                   |
| Marie Curie          | A scientist who studied X-Rays and designed a car which could be driven to soldiers on the frontline, to get them X-Rays quickly. |

International Relations

- The Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919. It punished Germany for the devastation of WW1.
- There was a forced peace, and one that would not last.



Trinity TV

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