



# World War I

3.4 DISCUSS the general causes and course of World War I or World War II and the immediate and long-term impact of the war on people and nations

Term	Definition
Alliance	An agreement between states to aid each other in wartime
Archduke Franz Ferdinand	Prince of Austria-Hungary (Habsburg Empire) who was assassinated in 1914
Armistice Day	Germany surrendered on November 11th, 1918 at 11am
Battle of the Somme	Deadliest battle of WW1
Central Powers	Germany, Austro-Hungarian Empire, Ottoman Empire
Grenades	Hand held bombs which could be thrown at an enemy
Imperialism	a policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonisation, use of military force, or other means; usually ruled by a monarch or emperor
League of Nations	Set up to try to keep peace in Europe. America pulled out while Germany and Russia not allowed to join. No army
Machine Guns	developed to shoot multiple bullets in a minute at an enemy line
Nationalism	identification with one's own nation and support for its interests.
No Man's Land	The strip of land between the opposing armies' trenches
November Criminals	The German people blamed the German government
Paris Peace Conference	Meeting after WW1 to decide how to avoid a future war
Poison gas	Chloride gas which would burn enemies from the inside out
Reparation	compensation payments paid by the loser to the victors after a war
Self-Determination	The right of a people or nation sharing a common language and culture to govern themselves
Stalemate	Neither side could win
The Entente	Britain (and Ireland), France, Russia (left Oct 1917), Italy (from 1915), United States (from 1917)
Treaty of Versailles	Treaty that blamed for World War I, forced to pay for the war, lost its colonies and army capped
Trenches	Deep pits in a narrow line dug into the ground so that soldiers could shelter from gun fire
U-Boats	German submarines
Yugoslavia	Set up after WW1; made up of modern-day Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia

Alliances	The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand	The 1914 July Crisis
There was no one dominating European country or Empire so they started to make alliances with each other in anticipation of future conflicts. France, Great Britain and Russia sided with each other while Germany and Austria-Hungary formed their own alliance.	Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife Sophie, were assassinated by Gavrilo Princip, a member of the Serbian Black Hand Society. The aim was to make Serbia part of Yugoslavia.	Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia after the latter's failure to make amends for the assassination. Russia, an ally of Serbia, declares war on Austria-Hungary before Germany subsequently declares war on Russia. by the 4th Aug, all European Empires are at war.
Trench Warfare	Gallipoli Campaign	The Battle of the Somme
Both sides built large trenches throughout Belgium and France in an attempt to prevent enemy advances. However, this resulted in a stalemate in which neither side made much ground from late 1914 to early 1918. Attacks in the trenches involved 'going over the top' into No Man's Land where they were open to mines, barbed wire, shelling, chemical gasses, and machine gun fire. Life in the trenches was terrible for all as diseases such as trench foot spread rapidly. Following the war, soldiers would return with the Spanish Flu, resulting in a pandemic.	The Gallipoli Campaign was an unsuccessful attempt by the Entente Forces to control the sea route from Russia to Europe. Considered a great Ottoman victory, the campaign included a failed naval attack in February 1915 & a major land invasion on 25th April.	The largest and deadliest battle of World War I. It is estimated 1.1 million out of 3 million soldiers lost their lives between June and November 1916. The Battle of the Somme symbolised the horrors of warfare and the new military technologies.
A New Era in Warfare	The USA enters the war/ Russia Exits	Second Battle of Marne
New military technology including chemical weapons (Phosgene, Chlorine and Mustard), tanks and submarines were used to kill large numbers of soldiers. Medics also observed a set of symptoms they would call 'shell shock' (PTSD).	US President Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany, citing the attacks on US trade ships as the source of this decision. At the same time, Russia is withdrawn from the war by Vladimir Lenin following the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.	The last major German military offensive in the war for which they were defeated by the Entente's counter-attack. This would mark the beginning of the Entente's advance, 100 days before the Armistice of the 11th November.
The Armistice of 11th November 1918	The 1919 Paris Peace Conference	The Treaty of Versailles
This signalled the end of fighting between German forces and those of the Entente, although not a formal surrender, while previous armistice had already been agreed with the other Central Powers. It came into force at 11am.	A conference to negotiate the terms of surrender by Germany and its allies. The Big Three (Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George) dictated the terms to the Central Powers, hoping to prevent future wars from breaking out.	The most important of the treaties, it marked the end of World War I. Germany was forced to accept responsibility for the war, pay reparations (that would take 92 years to repay), lost of territory and military numbers. It also saw the foundation of the League of Nations.

