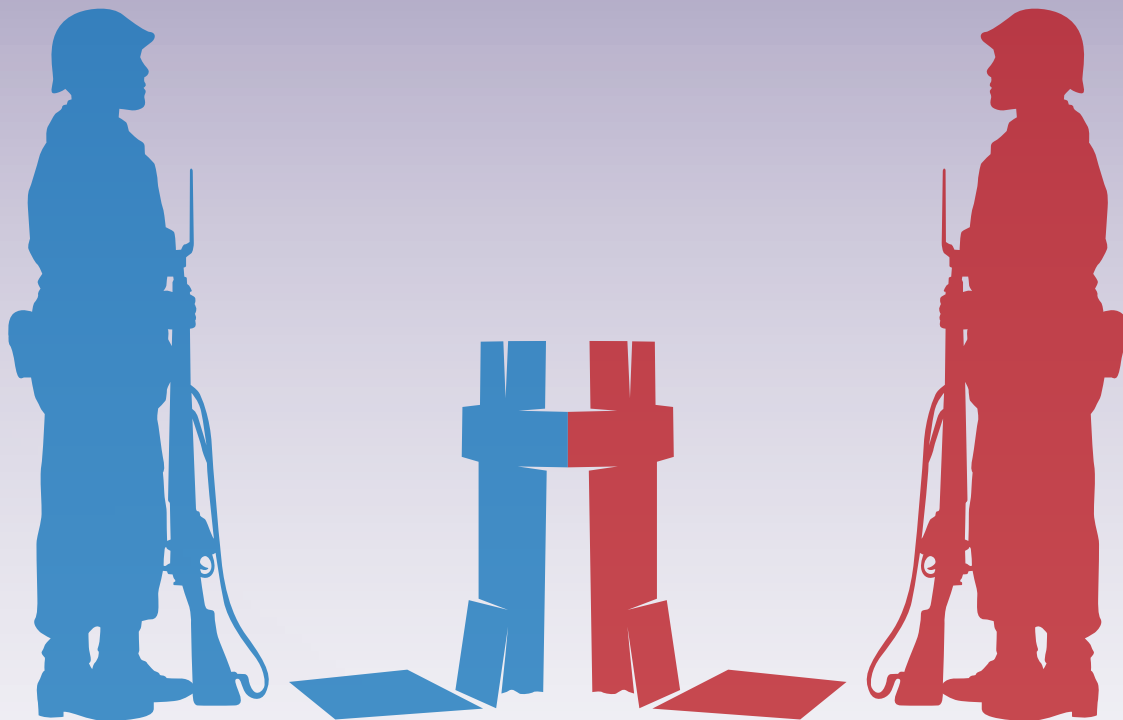


World War I

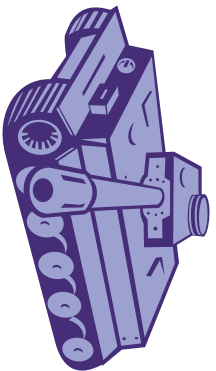
3.4 DISCUSS the general causes and course of World War I or World War II and the immediate and long-term impact of the war on people and nations



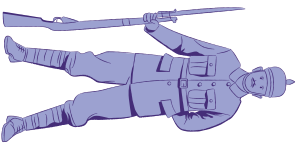
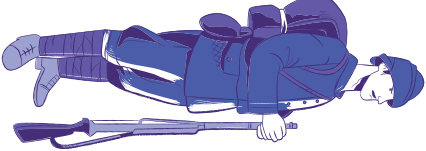
- 21.1 Timeline
- 21.2 Cornell Notes
- 21.3 Keywords
- 21.4 Knowledge Organiser
- 21.5 Questions

This chapter will examine the causes, course, and consequences of World War I, including the impact on European society and the emergence of new political ideologies.

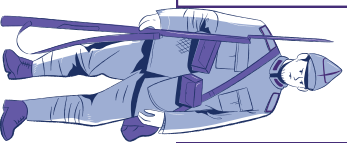
World War I



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



The allies of Austria-Hungary and Serbia declare war on each other, throwing Europe into the "Great War".



The **Battle of the Somme**: the deadliest battle of the war with almost 1 million dead.



War comes to an end on the 11th November: **Germany surrenders** to the Entente.



June
1914

August
1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919

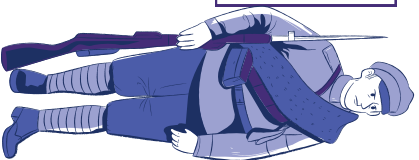


The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife leads to war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

The first use of chemical attacks in war. Italy enters the war on the side of the Entente.

The **US** enters the war: **Russia** pulls out from the war due to the Bolshevik Revolution.

The Treaty of Versailles signed at the Paris Peace Conference





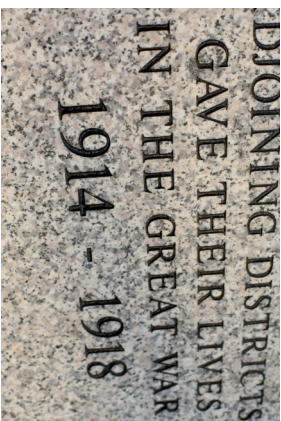
World War I



Chapter 21

3.4 DISCUSS the general causes and course of World War I 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.		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 Ententes counter-attack. This would mark the beginning of the Ententes 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.	

World War I

Doodle Revision Page or Sketch Notes
Include heading(s), short notes, keywords, timelines,
images (maps, drawings, diagrams) as needed

CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

- **Imperialism:** European powers competed for **colonies** in Africa and Asia.
- **Military Rivalries:** An **arms race**, especially between **Germany** and **Britain**, escalated tensions.
- **Nationalism and Alliances:** European powers formed alliances:
 - **Entente Powers:** Britain, France, Russia (later joined by the US in 1917 and Italy in 1915).
 - **Central Powers:** Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire.
- **Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand:** On **28 June 1914**, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne was assassinated in **Sarajevo** by a Serbian nationalist, sparking the war.

LIFE DURING WORLD WAR I

- **Trench Warfare:** The war on the **Western Front** (France) resulted in a **stalemate**. Both sides dug **trenches** protected by barbed wire and **machine guns**, with **no man's land** in between.
 - **Battles** were bloody, with millions killed, including **1 million** at the **Battle of the Somme (1916)** alone.
- **New Technology:** The war saw the first use of **tanks**, **airplanes**, **submarines**, and **chemical weapons** (e.g., **mustard gas**).
- **Shell Shock:** Many soldiers suffered from **PTSD**, known at the time as **shell shock**, due to the horrors of trench warfare.

THE END OF THE WAR

- **US Entry:** In **1917**, the US entered the war on the side of the **Entente**, bringing fresh troops and resources.
- **Russian Exit:** Russia withdrew after the **Bolshevik Revolution** in 1917.
- **Armistice:** The war ended on **11 November 1918**, when **Germany** and its allies surrendered.

THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE AND THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

- **The Big Three:**
 - **Woodrow Wilson (US):** Wanted a fair peace and introduced the **League of Nations** to prevent future wars.
 - **Georges Clemenceau (France):** Wanted to punish Germany and secure France against future attacks.
 - **David Lloyd George (Britain):** Wanted to punish Germany but also expand British influence.
- **Treaty of Versailles (1919):**
 - **War Guilt Clause:** Blamed **Germany** for starting the war.
 - **Reparations:** Germany was required to pay **£6.6 billion** in reparations.
 - **Territory:** Germany lost territory to France, Denmark, and Poland, and surrendered its colonies.
 - **Military Limits:** Germany's army was reduced to **100,000 men**, and it was banned from having an air force, submarines, or tanks.
 - **League of Nations:** Established to maintain peace, but the US did not join, weakening its effectiveness.

CONSEQUENCES OF WORLD WAR I

- **New States:** The **Austro-Hungarian** and **Ottoman Empires** were dismantled, creating new states like **Poland**, **Czechoslovakia**, and **Yugoslavia**.
- **Economic Problems:** Germany's economy was crippled by **reparations** and **hyperinflation**.
- **Rise of Extremism:** Resentment in **Germany** and **Italy** over the Treaty led to the rise of **Nazism** and **fascism**.
- **League of Nations:** The League struggled to prevent future wars due to the absence of key powers like the US, Russia, and Germany.

Ch. 21 - World War I

Map A shows Europe in 1914 before the outbreak of World War I. Map B shows Europe in 1919 after the post-war peace treaties. Study them closely and answer the questions that follow.

- (a) Name three countries that gained territory after World War I.
- (b) Name three new countries that were created in 1919.
- (c) Name two countries that lost territory after World War I.
- (d) Why were there such large-scale territorial changes in Europe after World War I?
- (e) Other than territorial changes, name three other impacts of World War I on Europe.
- (f) Based on your study of World War I, how did technological change impact on warfare in the twentieth century?
- (g) Countries go to great lengths to commemorate wars such as World War I. Why do you think they do this?
- (h) The Treaty of Versailles has been described as 'both unjust and foolish'. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer, referring to the terms of the Treaty.



Question 5

Answer the questions that follow in relation to World War I **or** World War II.

Did you study World War I or World War II? Tick (✓) **one** of the following:

World War I ☐

World War II ☐

(a) What were the main causes of the World War you studied?

(b) Make a list of **four** important events during the World War you studied and write them down in chronological order. (Dates not required.)

1.
2.
3.
4.

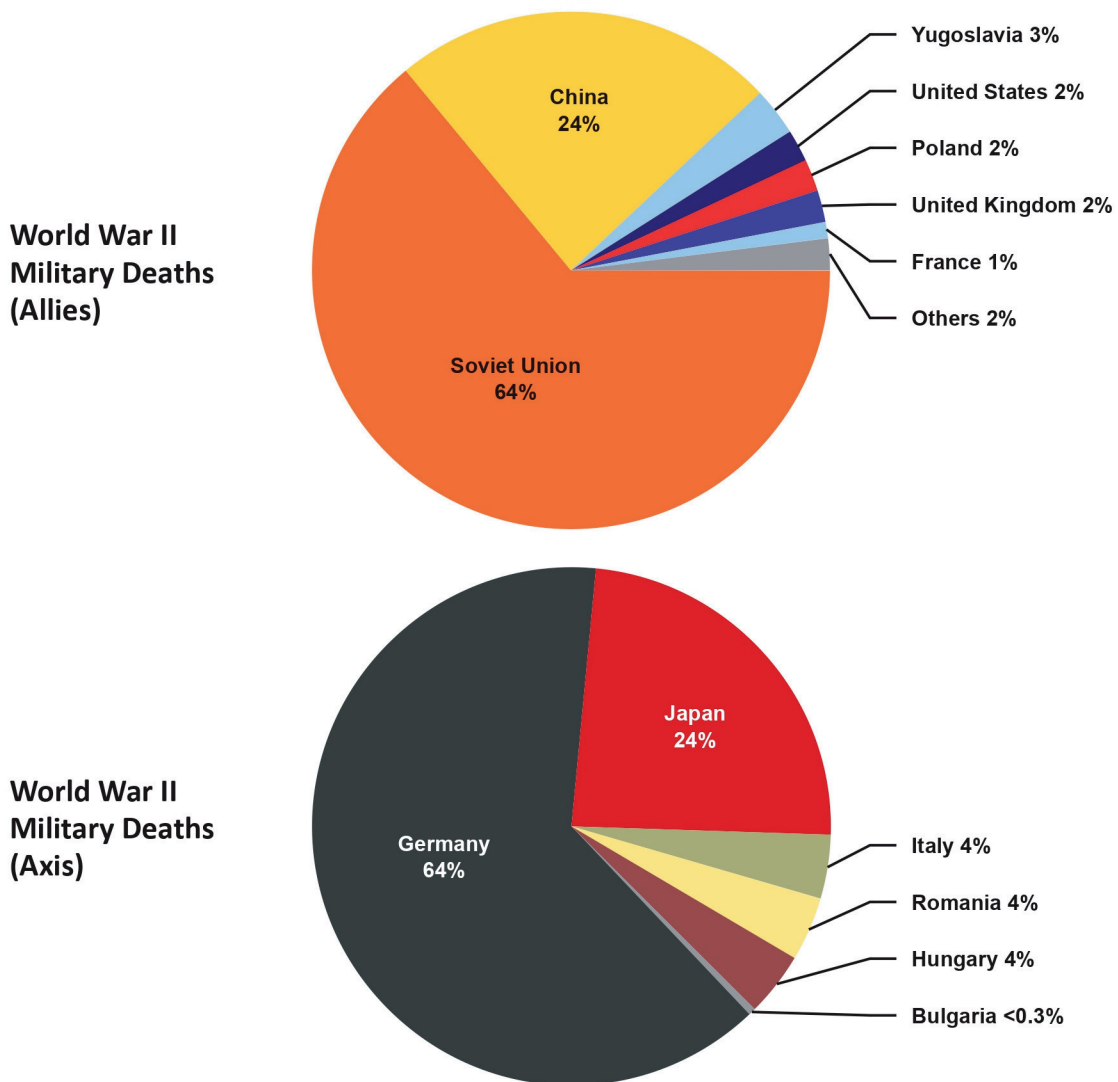
- (c) Briefly, explain **two** developments in warfare during the World War you studied. Your answer could refer to weapons, transport, and/or communications, etc.

- (d) Select **one** country which was involved in the World War you studied. In what ways did the war affect the lives of people in that country?

Country:
How the war affected people in that country:

Question 7

Source 1: Pie charts showing the military deaths suffered by Allied and Axis countries as a percentage of total Allied and Axis military deaths during World War II.



Look at the two pie charts above and answer the following questions.

- (a) Which **two** countries suffered the highest percentages of total Allied military deaths in World War II?

- (b) What was the combined percentage total for Germany and Japan as a proportion of Axis military deaths in World War II?

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Source 2: Table showing the estimated number of military and civilian deaths suffered by selected countries in World War II.

Country	Military Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Total
USSR	9,750,000	14,250,000	24,000,000
China	3,500,000	16,000,000	19,500,000
Germany	5,533,000	2,167,000	7,700,000
Poland	240,000	5,360,000	5,600,000
Japan	2,120,000	730,000	2,850,000
United Kingdom	383,600	67,100	450,700
USA	416,800	1,700	418,500

(c) Using Source 2, what was the total number of civilian deaths in the USSR during World War II?

(d) From Source 2, name **one** country that suffered more civilian deaths than military deaths.

(e) From Source 1, what was the combined total percentage of military deaths for the USSR, China, the USA and the United Kingdom? From Source 2, what was the total number of military deaths for these same four countries?

Source 1: percentage total =

Source 2: number of deaths =

- (f) From your study of World War I **or** World War II, name **three** primary sources that provide evidence of the war that you studied. In each case, justify your choice.

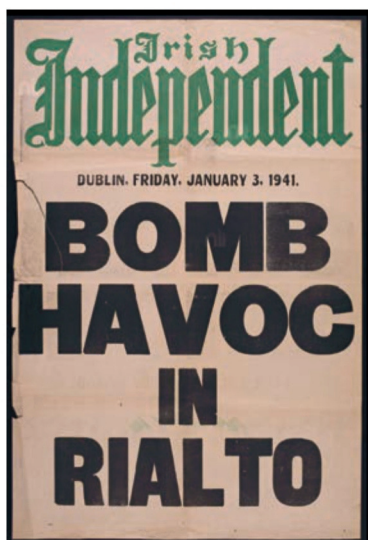
Source 1:
Evidence:
Source 2:
Evidence:
Source 3:
Evidence:

- (g) What were **three** consequences of World War I **or** World War II?

Question 7

Examine both the broadside poster from the National Library of Ireland's online catalogue and the telegram from the National Archives and answer the questions which follow.

(Broadside posters were placed on sandwich boards outside shops to advertise newspapers.)



Telegram from Joseph P. Walshe to William Warnock (Berlin)
Dublin, 2nd January, 1941

Aircraft dropped incendiary and explosive bombs with German markings at Curragh this morning between six and seven. About same time bombs dropped in Terenure and in Borris Co. Carlow. Three people killed in Borris and seven injured in Terenure. Bombs dropped 9.45 last evening at Drogheda. About five planes in all took part. Presumption is all were German. Investigations proceeding.

You should immediately make vigorous protest in regard to Curragh bombing and point out once more detrimental effect of such incidents on relations between two countries and urge that instructions be issued at once that Irish territory is not in any circumstances to be overflown.

(a) What newspaper is the broadside poster advertising?

(b) What date is on the poster?

(c) Where was the telegram being sent to?

(d) What information does the poster have that the telegram is missing?



2 0

Question 7

"If you are neutral in situations of injustice, you have chosen the side of the oppressor. If an elephant has its foot on the tail of a mouse and you say that you are neutral, the mouse will not appreciate your neutrality."

- (a) Is this quotation from Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa an example of a fact or an opinion? Give a reason for your answer.

Fact or opinion:
Reason:

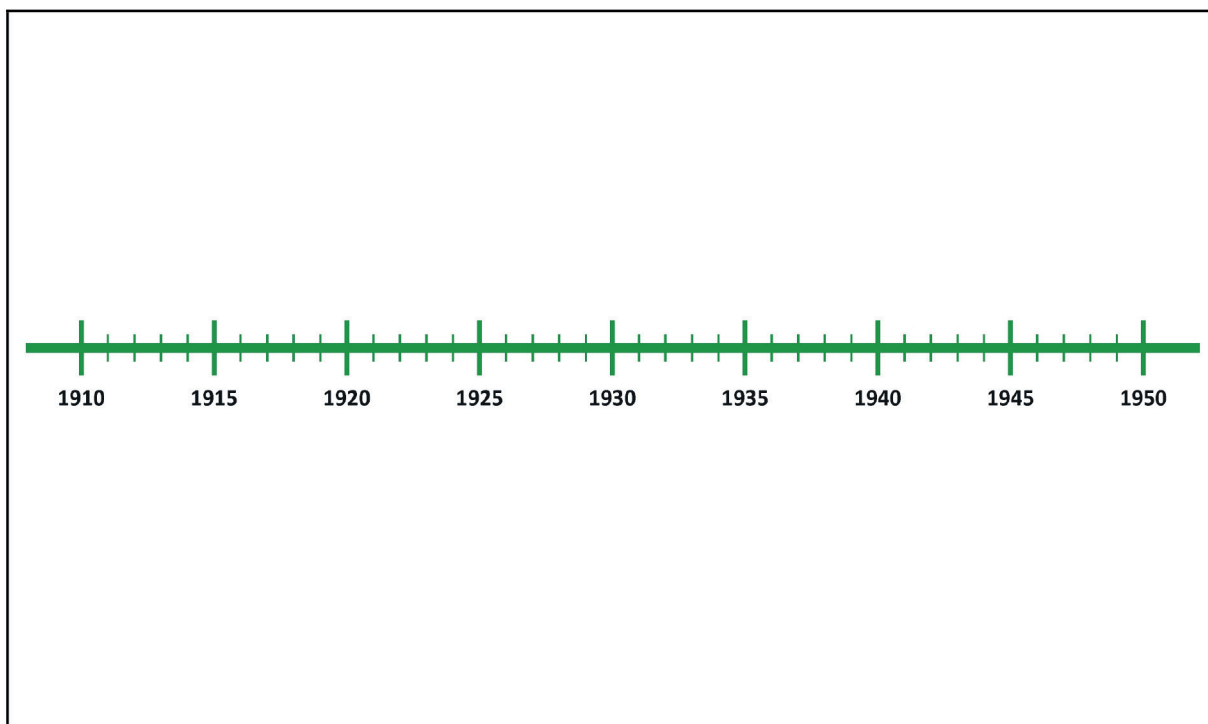
You have studied either World War I or World War II as part of your Junior Cycle History course.

Select the war you have studied by ticking (✓) one of the boxes below. Then answer the questions that follow.

World War I ☐

World War II ☐

- (b) On the timeline below, indicate the start and finish years of the war you have studied and the dates of at least **two** other key moments during the war.



(c) Outline **two** causes of your chosen war.

(d) Describe **two** ways in which your chosen war had an immediate impact on ordinary citizens of the countries involved in the war.

(e) Explain how your chosen war had a long-term impact on both individuals and nations.

[illegible]

Question 8

This document is an extract from Neville Chamberlain's *Peace in Our Time* speech to the House of Commons, 30th September 1938.

The Prime Minister:

Before I come to describe the Agreement which was signed at Munich in the small hours of Friday morning last, I would like to remind the House of two things which I think it very essential not to forget when those terms are being considered. The first is this: We did not go there to decide whether the predominantly German areas in the Sudetenland should be passed over to the German Reich. That had been decided already.

Czechoslovakia had accepted the Anglo-French proposals. What we had to consider was the method, the conditions and the time of the transfer of the territory. The second point to remember is that time was one of the essential factors. All the elements were present on the spot for the outbreak of a conflict which might have precipitated the catastrophe. We had populations inflamed to a high degree; we had extremists on both sides ready to work up and provoke incidents; we had considerable quantities of arms which were by no means confined to regularly organised forces. Therefore, it was essential that we should quickly reach a conclusion, so that this painful and difficult operation of transfer might be carried out at the earliest possible moment and concluded as soon as was consistent, with orderly procedure, in order that we might avoid the possibility of something that might have rendered all our attempts at peaceful solution useless. . . .

Before giving a verdict upon this arrangement, we should do well to avoid describing it as a personal or a national triumph for anyone. The real triumph is that it has shown that representatives of four great powers can find it possible to agree on a way of carrying out a difficult and delicate operation by discussion instead of by force of arms, and thereby they have averted a catastrophe which would have ended civilisation as we have known it. The relief that our escape from this great peril of war has, I think, everywhere been mingled in this country with a profound feeling of sympathy.



(a) What was the purpose of the Munich Conference according to Neville Chamberlain?

(b) What had the Czechoslovakian government already agreed to before the Munich Conference?

(c) Why was avoiding an armed conflict so important according to Chamberlain? Refer to the document in your answer.

(d) What was the real triumph of the agreement according to the document?

(e) Why did Nazi Germany want to take over the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia?

(f) Name any leader other than Chamberlain that was at the Munich Conference in 1938.

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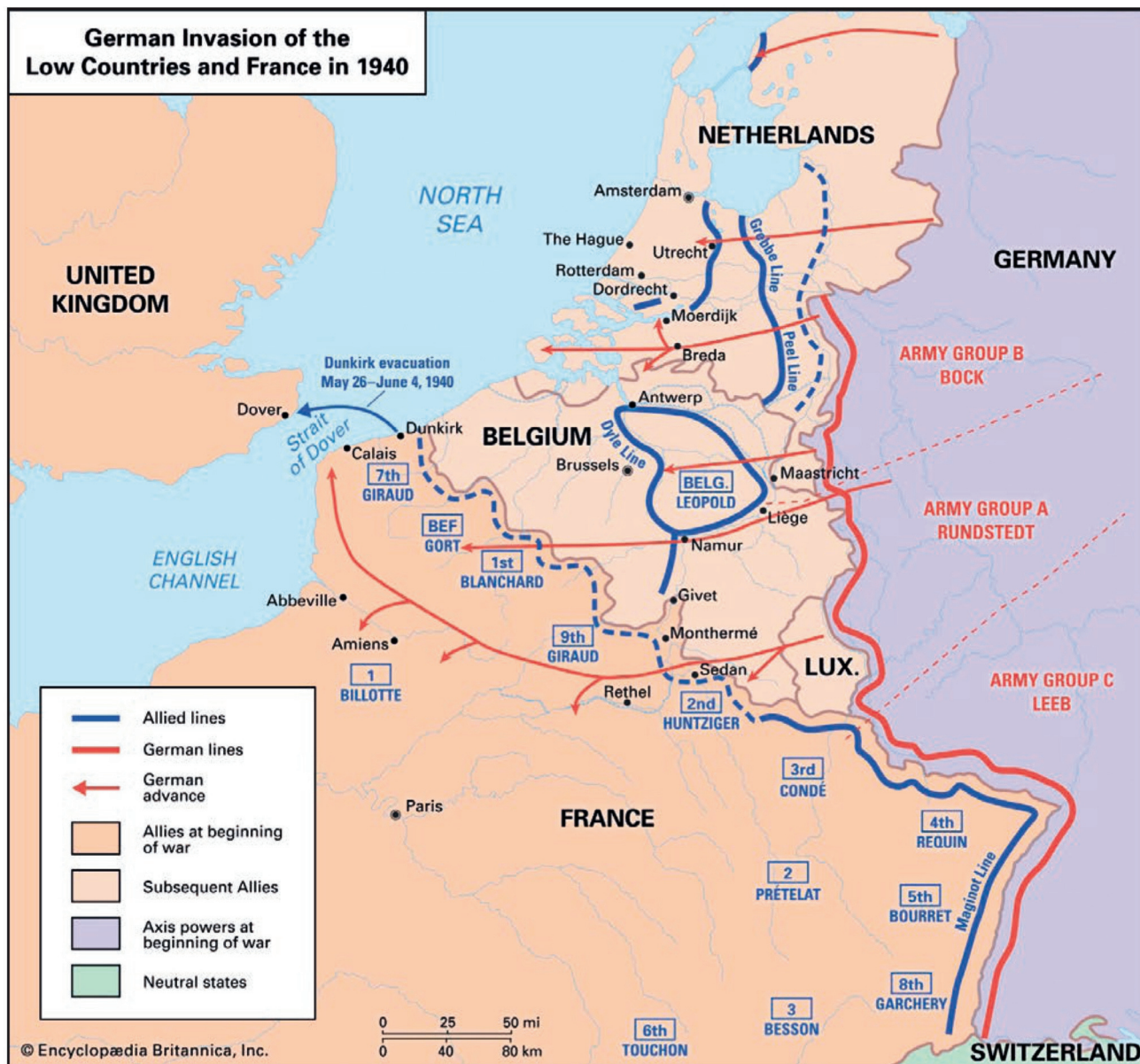
(g) Explain what is meant by the Policy of Appeasement.

(h) Write a brief account of the ways in which Hitler and Germany dismantled the Treaty of Versailles during the 1930s.

Question 8

Study the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source 1: A map showing the German Invasion of Belgium, Holland and France in 1940



Source 2: A photograph showing the allied leaders at the Yalta conference, 1945



Source 3: Germany's division amongst the Allied powers after World War 2



- (a) What was the name of the French defensive line between Germany and France as seen in Source 1 above?

- (b) What can you tell about the German invasion based on the evidence in Source 1 above?

- (c) Name any one of the three leaders seated in the picture in Source 2 above.

- (d) What was decided at the conference depicted in Source 2, and how was this reflected in the map as seen in Source 3?

Decision made at conference:
How reflected in map:

- (e) Why was Berlin divided into four zones like Germany after World War 2?

- (f) The sources above suggest a poor relationship between the USA and USSR in this period. Briefly explain the consequences this would have in the decades to come. In your answer you may use a specific event to highlight the growing tension between the USA and Soviet Union.

Question 7

In this extract Hannah Healion recalls stories of her grandfather and uncle, who fought in World War I and World War II, respectively.

“We are who we are, because they were who they were”



“I don’t remember much, only bits of the stories that my mother told me. My grandfather, his name was Richard, he went to war. It was the First World War. I know that he lost a leg, but I don’t remember if I was told how that happened, it just happened in the war. His son Michael, my uncle, he was only 26 when he died. He was buried with the tri-colour over his coffin. I know that he was injured on the way back from the war, on board a ship I think. He was brought to a hospital in England.

I remember my grandmother told me that by some miracle her daughter, my aunt and Michael’s sister, was working in the same hospital that he was brought to, and he died in his sister’s arms. They were also very lucky to get him home and lay him to rest. I suppose I should have written it all down, that way I might have more information.”

- (a) According to the extract above, which war did Richard Prendergast fight in?

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- (b) In what two ways did the speaker’s grandmother consider their family fortunate when she lost her son Michael?

1.
2.

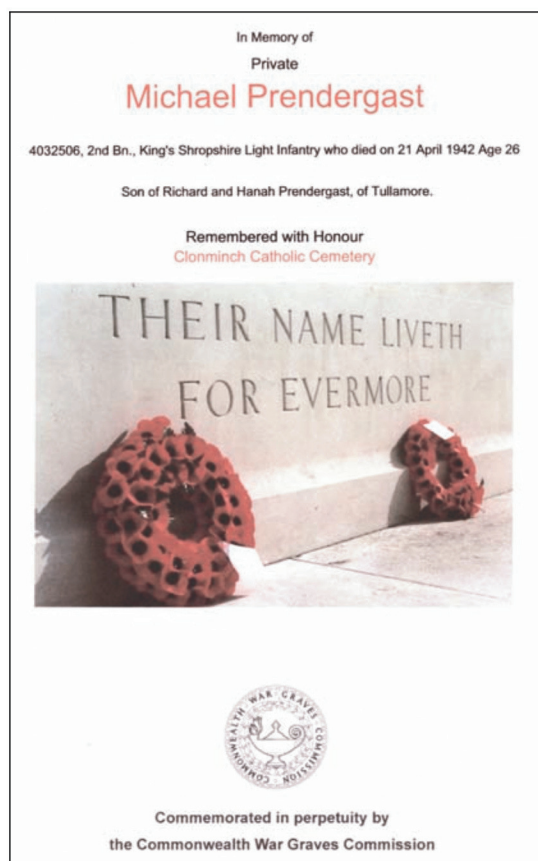


- (c) Who do you think is pictured using the wheelchair? Give a reason for your answer based on the written text.

- (d) Using evidence from the extract above, give one strength and one weakness of oral history as a source of evidence for historians.

Strength:
Weakness:

Study this commemorative certificate received by Michael Prendergast's family.



- (e) Who is responsible for the commemoration of Michael Prendergast's part in World War II?

- (f) From what you have learned in Junior Cycle history, why is it important to commemorate events from the past?

Question 8

Study this cartoon, which comments on international relations prior to World War II.



Images in the cartoon:

Goldilocks Riding Hood

Wolf

Bear

Bed

- (a) The cartoonist used images to represent different meanings in his drawing. Complete the following sentences using the list of images from the box above.

1. Soviet Russia is represented by the _____.
2. Nazi Germany is represented by the _____.
3. Poland is represented by _____.
4. The Nazi-Soviet Pact is represented by the _____.

- (b) Do you think this cartoon is biased or neutral in its portrayal of Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia? Tick (✓) one of the following:

Pro-Germany and Russia ☐

Anti-Germany and Russia ☐

Neutral ☐

- (c) Explain your choice, supporting your answer with reference to the cartoon.

- (d) How does the cartoonist indicate Poland's vulnerability in the face of the Nazi-Soviet Pact?

- (e) From your study of either World War I or World War II, choose one key event in the war and outline what happened during it.

Name of key event:

What happened during key event:

(f) Describe how this key event influenced the course of the war.
