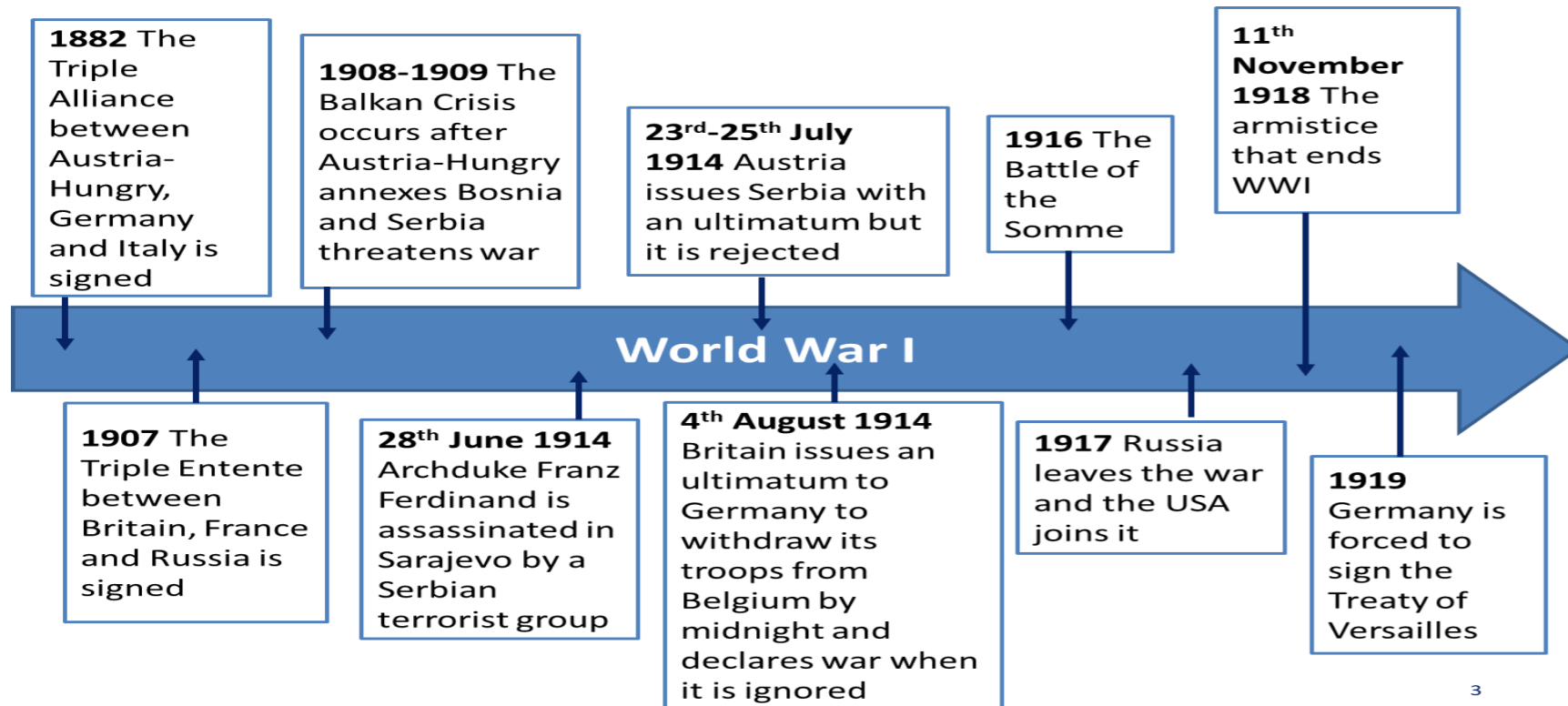


Year 9, Topic Summary Sheet

Unit 1: WWI



Key concept: Causation	
Long term	Factor(s) that were around or happened significantly before hand. E.g. underlying tensions and rivalries between the Great Powers such as the desire to have a large empire and army/ navy.
Short term	Factor(s) that happen relatively close to the event you are studying that increases tensions and make war much more likely. E.g. The Balkan Wars.
Spark or Trigger	A significant factor or turning point, that has an immediate impact that sets a sequence of events in motion that won't turn back. E.g The assassination.

Long term causes: Who were the Great Powers in 1900 and what were their concerns?

The European 'Great Powers' at the turn of the 20th century were held in a delicate 'balance of power' that was disrupted in the 1900s due to many factors, such as nationalism and imperialism, which led to war in 1914. All the nations

Great Britain—They were seen as the strongest country in Europe, they were heavily reliant on trade with their overseas Empire that stretched from Australia, India, African nations to The Americas. They had the largest navy and felt vulnerable to other nations who sought to develop their navies. When Germany began to build their navy they saw this a direct challenge and began to consider an alliance with France. They had a small army.

France— They were a very strong imperial power that had a large army. They sought revenge with Germany after they lost the Franco-Prussian war and had been humiliated. Bismarck's policy was to isolate France and not allow her any European allies. Britain were not interested in becoming allied with the French as they has no interest in Europe at this point, and previously had a strong rivalry with France.

Germany— They were a newly unified country in 1870, it had previously been lots of states, but it was unified by Otto von Bismarck who was the new diplomatic Chancellor. The King of Prussia became the Kaiser (king) of Germany. Kaiser Wilhelm II began to demand more status in the 1900s and desired more land, Germany's 'place in the sun'. They had won a war against France in 1870 and made the French pay them money for compensation and demanded the border territories of Alsace and Lorraine. Therefore, the French and Germany were bitter enemies in 1900 and Germany

Austria-Hungary (Habsburg) – Their empire extended across central Europe and into South Eastern Europe, known as the Balkans. Their empire was weakening as nationalist threats broke out, encouraged by the demise of the Ottoman Empire (Turkey). They saw their biggest threat as Russia, who were looking to expand in the region, to get a warm water port in Europe.

Russia—They were the largest country by far and had huge numbers of people in their nation, however it was seen as 'backward' and feudal by the other European nations. They had no over seas empire, but had expanded into Asia. Their military potential was vast but limited due to its lack of industrialisation of weapon supplies. They exited WWI in 1917 due to a communist revolution, which replaced their monarchy.

Italy— Like Germany, they had also been unified from small states in 1871 to form the new nation, Italy. It was relatively weak compared to the other nations, but had ambitions of an empire and to have a place with the other Europe-

Keywords	
Alliance — An agreement between countries that benefits each of them.	Imperialism — Extending a nation's power and influence by colonizing other countries.
Annex — To seize an area of land, normally by force, and make it part of your country.	Militarism — A belief that it is necessary to have strong armed forces and that this force should be used as a solution to any threat.
Armistice — A ceasefire between the Allies and the Germans. It signaled the end of war.	Nationalism — An intense form of patriotism where the value and importance of your country is exaggerated.
Arms Race — A competition between countries over the development and production of weapons.	Naval blockade — Allied efforts to restrict the supply of essential goods back to Germany, resulting in a starving German population.
Artillery —Heavy guns and mechanized cannons firing shells.	Reparations — Financial compensation for war damage paid by a defeated state.
Balance of Power —A belief in that the size and power of the alliances of the Great Powers would prevent either side starting a war.	Schlieffen Plan — The German war plan to invade France quickly and encircle Paris.
Brinkmanship —To pursue a dangerous policy to the limits of safety especially in politics.	Stalemate —A situation where neither side fighting in a war can make progress .
Conscription — Forcing ordinary citizens to fight as soldiers in a war.	Trench system — Connection of long narrow ditches for soldiers to take shelter from enemy fire and a supply of ammunition and medical support.
Encirclement — When something is surrounded, such as Germany by the Triple Entente.	Treaty — A formal agreement between states. E.g. The Treaty of Versailles,
Gas —A poisonous agent used in warfare. It was used for one of the first times in WWI and had a damaging psychological impact, leading to shellshock.	Trigger — An event or action which has immediate significant consequences, e.g. the assassination at Sarajevo.
Great Powers —Countries that have international influence and military strength.	Ultimatum — A final demand, the rejection of which will result in a breakdown of relations. E.g. What Austria-Hungary presented to Serbia in July 1914.

How do I use my knowledge organiser?

Have you learnt the key dates of this unit?

Can you put the dates into chronological order?

Have you mastered the keywords?

Can you spell them?

Can you define them?

Have you understood the key concept?

Fluency Sheet					
1	What lands had been taken from France by Germany in the war between them in 1871?	Alsace and Lorraine	21	Who assassinated the Austro-Hungarian Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand?	Gavrilo Princip
2	Which Great Power did not have an overseas empire but had expanded in Asia?	Russia	22	Where was Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand assassinated?	Sarajevo, Bosnia
3	Which Great Power had the largest and most powerful navy in 1900?	Great Britain	23	Which Serbian nationalist group did he belong to?	Black Hand
4	What did Russia want to gain in south east Europe?	Russia wanted to expand into Europe and gain a warm water port	24	What was the area between the two front line trenches of the opposing side known as?	No Man's Land
5	When was the Entente Cordiale signed?	1904	25	What was the purpose of the dug-out?	To sleep in, rest from artillery bombardments, they were dug deep into the land. The German dugouts were known to be deeper because they were defending land
6	Which countries signed the Entente Cordiale?	Britain and France	26	What was Trench Foot?	A disease men caught from standing in wet trenches in their boots – their feet became infected and the skin burst
7	Which countries signed the Triple Alliance, when and with what ambition?	Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary, 1882 - Bismarck wanted to isolate France	27	How did soldiers in the trenches spend most of their time?	They spent it repairing the trenches
8	Which country joined the Entente Cordiale to make the Triple Entente and when?	Russia, in 1907	28	When was the Battle of the Somme?	July to November 1916
9	Which Great Power believed they were encircled and therefore felt threatened?	Germany	29	What is a Pals' battalion? Give an example of one.	Men who had enlisted together, usually from the same town or village, fought together.. E.g. Accrington Pals.
10	What was the battleship called that Britain developed in 1906 that Germany copied that triggered an arms race?	HMS Dreadnought	30	Who was the British General in charge of the military plans of the Somme?	General Haig
11	What was Germany's plan for war?	The Schlieffen Plan	31	What was the Ludendorff offensive?	The last German spring offensive in 1918 by the Germans on the French and British front lines
12	What was the BEF?	The British Expeditionary Force – 150,000 highly trained and well-equipped men.	32	What examples of new technologies in warfare were developed further throughout WWI?	Tanks, gas, aerial assault, machine guns, moving artillery cannons
13	Who had the largest land army in 1914?	Germany, 1.5 million men. However, Russia could quickly overtake this when they mobilised fully.	33	Which Great Power left the war in 1917 and why did they leave?	Russia left the war in 1917 after a revolution put a Communist government in charge, which made peace with Germany
14	In what years did the Balkan Wars occur?	1912-13	34	When did WWI end with the armistice?	November 11th 1918 — remembrance day
15	Why was Austria-Hungary concerned about Serbian strength in the region?	Austria was concerned that the Serbs in its empire might also demand independence especially in the newly annexed Bosnia.	35	What were the politicians known as who signed the Treaty of Versailles?	The Big 3 (Lloyd George - Britain; Clemenceau - France, and Wilson - USA.)
16	Who did Serbia have an alliance with?	Russia	36	When was the Treaty of Versailles signed?	June 28th 1919
17	What was the aim of the Black Hand?	To unite all Serbs under the leadership of Serbia no matter where they lived in the Balkans	37	What did the French leader, Clemenceau, want to do to Germany?	Punish Germany and treat them harshly, "squeeze them till the pip squeaks"
18	What was the 'blank cheque'?	Germany's total support of Austria-Hungary over its handling of the assassination and dealing with Serbia.	38	How much in reparations did Germany have to pay?	£6600 million
19	Whose neutrality did Britain promise to defend in 1914?	Belgium	39	Which land did Germany lose after the Treaty of Versailles?	Alsace and Lorraine, Posen, West Prussia, Danzig port, all overseas colonies
20	What did Austria-Hungary give Serbia after the assassination?	An ultimatum	40	Which organisation was set up to try and prevent further world wars?	The League of Nations

Fluency Sheet– Forgotten armies of WW1		
1	What made WW1 a true world war compared to previous conflicts?	Indigenous people across the world fought alongside each other
2	Across which five continents did battles take place?	Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America
3	Which empire brought in the Middle East to the war?	The Ottoman Empire
4	What were Germany's colonial aims of WW1?	To increase the size of their empire
5	What did nationalists like Gandhi suggest for why Indian troops were keen to fight in WW1?	To gain more autonomy after the war
6	How did British propagandists display Britain to the empire?	The paternal figure of the empire
7	Why did Germany attack Britain's colonies?	To spread the British army across the world
8	How many non-white, non-European soldiers fought for Britain, France and their allies?	4 million
9	What were millions of men of both sides press-ganged to carry in Africa?	Equipment, food, ammunition
10	What weapon did Ganga Singh carry?	A rifle
11	Which country had the largest volunteer army in the world?	India
12	In which battle was chlorine gas first used?	Second Battle of Ypres
13	What did the Chinese Labourers quickly become specialists in digging?	Trenches
14	Which native Canadian tribe was the soldier Mike Mountain Horse	Kanai Blood Tribe