



History

Year 9

World War One



August 1914 Britain declared war on Germany	May 1915 The first use of gas during battle at Ypres	1 st July 1916 The first day of the Battle of the Somme	November 1917 The Russian Revolution – Bolsheviks seize control	November 1918 Kaiser Wilhelm abdicates	28 June 1919 Treaty of Versailles signed
28 June 1914 Assassination of Franz Ferdinand and his wife	Christmas Day 1914 The Christmas Truce – soldiers play football	May 1915 The sinking of the Lusitania	April 1917 The USA declares war on Germany	March 1918 Russia leaves the war, signing the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.	11 th November 1918 The Armistice is signed, ending the fighting

Key Knowledge

1. Long term causes of militarism, alliances, imperialism and nationalism (MAIN) led to the outbreak of WWI.
2. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife in Sarajevo on 28th June 1914 was the spark which started the war.
3. Men volunteered to fight for their country, in Britain and across the empire.
4. Women were encouraged to work in munitions factories and other roles left empty by men.
5. Propaganda posters played a large part in boosting recruitment.
6. Conditions in the trenches were difficult and deadly, with diseases such as trench foot, risks from snipers and gas attacks, rats and lice.
7. Soldiers from across the empire joined the British army.
8. The West Indian Regiment is an example of how soldiers from the empire were not always treated well.
9. The Battle of the Somme began on 1st July 1916 and is the worst day in British army history with almost 20,000 killed.
10. Interpretations of General Haig vary, with some seeing him as a hero and others as a butcher
11. There were new weapons introduced during WWI such as the machine gun, the tank and poison gas.
12. Germany did not lose the war outright – they agreed to sign the armistice when it became clear they couldn't continue to fight.
13. The Treaty of Versailles was a compromise which satisfied no-one.
14. There were wide ranging effects from WWI, including social, economic and political changes.
15. Women were given the vote in Britain in 1918.

Key people

Archduke Franz Ferdinand

The heir to the Austria-Hungarian throne, assassinated in June 1914

Kaiser Wilhelm II

The autocratic ruler of Germany from 1888 - 1918

King George V

King of Great Britain 1910 - 1936

Vladmir Lenin

Russian revolutionary who led Russia after the removal of Tsar Nicholas II

General Douglas Haig

British General and leader of the British army on the Western front

Woodrow Wilson

President of the USA 1913 – 1921. Initially declared USA to be neutral but joined the war in 1917

Key Vocabulary

Assassination	Targeted killing of an individual
Alliances	Deals made between countries for co-operation, trade or protection
Militarism	The belief in strong armed forces
Imperialism	Desire for an empire
Conscription	When people legally have to join the army. Introduced in Britain in 1916.
Propaganda	Persuasive messages, designed to influence people. May not be completely true.
Trench warfare	A type of defensive battle where both sides 'dig in' to hold their ground
No Man's Land	The area of land between two enemy trenches
Abdication	To give up the throne
Armistice	An agreed ceasefire – a peace agreement.