

KEY CONCEPTS / TERMS

Militarism - An emphasis on military ideals and strength. Wanting your country to have a strong army and navy.

Alliances - A group of countries who promise to support and protect each other. Rival groups have rival alliances.

Imperialism - The desire to conquer colonies, especially in Africa. Germany wanted an empire. France and Britain already had empires.

Nationalism - The belief that your country is better than others. This made nations assertive and aggressive.

Triple Alliance – alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy

Triple Entente – alliance of Britain, France and Russia 1907

Stalemate/deadlock – a situation in which further action or progress in the war seemed impossible

Bombardment – also known as a barrage

Attrition – wearing down the opposition through continued pressure (ie killing as many men as possible)

'Over the top' –infantry climb out of trenches to attack

Sappers – men who dug tunnels under enemy trenches

Unrestricted submarine warfare – German sinking of ships without warning

Armistice – ceasefire. Agreement to end war

Conscription – compulsory enlistment of people into service

Conscientious objector – a person who for reasons of conscience objects to serving in the armed forces

Western Front – main theatre of war- Belgium and France

Home Front – informal term for civilian support for war (eg munition factories)

Patriotism – national pride- love and devotion to one's country

Disillusionment –disappointment that war was not as expected

YEAR 9 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

TERM 1 – THE GREAT WAR

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS

1914 28th June – Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated in Sarajevo

28th July – Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. Russia began mobilising her troops

1st August – Germany declared war on Russia

3rd August – Germany declared war on France

4th August – Germany invaded Belgium. Britain declared war on Germany

November – Trench warfare on the Western Front

1915 Jan - Zeppelins first used against British mainland

May – Lusitania sunk by a German U-boat

1916 Jan - military conscription introduced in GB

1st July – Battle of the Somme commenced

1917 Feb – Germany began unrestricted submarine warfare

April – USA declared war on Germany

Nov – British tanks had success at Cambrai

1918 Jan - Rationing introduced

Feb- Women over 30 and all men over 21 given the right to vote

11 am Nov 11th – armistice signed

1919 28th June – Treaty of Versailles (peace agreement) signed

KEY INDIVIDUALS

Kaiser Wilhelm II – leader of Germany. Abdicated Nov 1918. Germany became a Republic.

Emperor Franz Joseph – leader of Austria – Hungary

Archduke Franz Ferdinand – heir to A/H throne

Gavrilo Princip – Serbian, member of Black Hand / assassin of Franz Ferdinand

Sir Douglas Haig – Commander-in-Chief of the British army at the Somme

Woodrow Wilson – president of USA who drew up 14 points for peace in 1918

Georges Clemenceau – French president who helped draw up Treaty of Versailles in 1918

David Lloyd George – British PM who helped draw up Treaty of Versailles in 1918

Kitchener – British Secretary of State for War who organised volunteer army. Famous in poster campaign.

Developments in wartime:

Illnesses - Trench foot/ Trench Fever/Trench Mouth/ Shell Shock

Weaponry – artillery developed in accuracy and use/ machine guns – 600 rounds a minute, defensive weapon/ poison gas – psychological effect; first used by Germans in April 1915; countered by use of gas mask/ Tanks- a developing weapon not always used effectively/ Aircraft – reconnaissance; dogfights; flying aces/Tactics – creeping barrage/ Zeppelins (airships) used to attack E coast of GB and London in 1915

More freedom for women/ Feb 1918 women over 30 given the right to vote

Developments in medicine – plastic surgery/blood transfusions/ limbs