

World War One was a major conflict fought between 1914 and 1918. Other names for World War One include the First World War, WWI and the Great War.

Key Words	Causes of World War One	Recruitment	The Home Front
<p>Militarism – the belief that a government should maintain a strong military force to promote national interests.</p> <p>Alliance – a formal, economic, military or political agreement between two or more nations.</p> <p>Imperialism – is when a country expands its influence and power into other countries to acquire an empire.</p> <p>Nationalism – the belief that your own country is better than all others.</p> <p>Conscription – compulsory enrollment for military service.</p>	<p>The long term causes of World War one were:</p> <p><u>Militarism</u></p> <p><u>Alliances:</u></p> <p>Treaty of London, 1867 which upheld Belgian neutrality.</p> <p>Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy</p> <p>Triple Entente: Britain, France and Russia</p> <p><u>Imperialism</u></p> <p><u>Nationalism</u></p> <p>The trigger for the war, however, was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, 28th June 1914 by the Serbian terrorist Gavrilo Princip leading to Austria-Hungary declaring war on Serbia.</p>	<p>Britain relied on volunteers at the start, they could call upon 700,000 men in 1914. In 1916, they had to introduce conscription because the number of volunteers had decreased. Methods to encourage volunteers included propaganda, pals battalions and patriotism.</p> <p>British colonies sent over two and a half million men to fight for Britain during the war. India sent the most soldiers – nearly 1 and a half million!</p> <p>Germany used conscription from the start and were able to call up 3.8 million men in 1914.</p>	<p>The British government passed the Defence of the Realm Act 1914 (DORA). It gave the government emergency powers to do whatever they felt necessary to win the war.</p> <p>Many women went to work in key roles in Britain, including manufacturing munitions, agricultural work and working as nurses.</p> <p>In Germany, women also stepped into the roles of munitions manufacturing and farming.</p>
Key Events			
<p>28th June 1914 The Serbian terrorist Gavrilo Princip assassinates Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.</p> <p>August 1914 – War is declared between the Allies (Britain, France and Russia) and the Central Powers (Germany and Austria Hungary).</p> <p>6th – 12th September 1914 – First Battle of Marne, the Allied forces halt German advance into France.</p> <p>February 1915 – January 1916 – The Gallipoli campaign which was an unsuccessful attempt by the Allied Powers to control the sea route from Europe to Russia.</p> <p>31st May 1916 - Battle of Jutland – this was the largest naval battle of the war between Britain and Germany.</p> <p>1st July – 18th November 1916 – Battle of the Somme marked a significant push to try and defeat the Germans. It was one of the costliest battles of the war.</p> <p>April 1917 – the USA declare war on Germany.</p> <p>20th November – 6th December 1917 – Battle of Cambrai - British offensive that saw the first effective use of tanks in warfare.</p> <p>3rd March 1918 – Treaty of Brest-Litovsk is signed which removes Russia from the war and ends the war on the Eastern Front</p> <p>9th November 1918 – Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicates and flees to the Netherlands.</p> <p>11th November 1918 – Germany sign the armistice and, at 11am, all hostilities on the Western Front cease.</p>			
The Somme	The Trenches	Weapons and Tactics	The Armistice
<p>The Battle of the Somme took place between 1st July—18th November 1916. British General Haig was in charge of the attack but his tactics were flawed. Germany built a third line of trenches and sheltered in deep bunkers. 1.75 million shells were fired at the German trenches in the first week and nearly 20,000 men died on the first day alone. The battle lasted nearly 5 months and there were over a million casualties between both sides</p>	<p>On the western front both sides used trench warfare. Trenches were about 2.5 metres high and were dug in a zig zag shape to make it harder for them to be bombed. Trenches were dirty and smelly. Diseases such as cholera, dysentery and trench foot were common. Soldiers lived in fear of enemy attack. No Man’s Land was the open space between two sets of opposing trenches. No soldiers wanted to travel the distance for fear of attack.</p>	<p>Land Warfare</p> <p>Trench warfare was used. Both sides had similar weapons (rifles, machine guns and grenades and developed new technologies such as tanks. Poison gas was also used, there were two types, Chlorine Gas which suffocated the lungs and Mustard Gas which rotted the body. Gas became less effective because gas masks protected troops.</p> <p>Aerial Warfare</p> <p>Fighter planes were armed with machine guns and would be followed by bombers who would fly over enemy trenches and attack from the air. Zeppelins were used by Germany for bombing raids.</p> <p>Naval Tactics</p> <p>The Allies used a blockade which stopped supplies getting into Germany. Submarines were used. The use of the naval fleets was indecisive.</p>	<p>In the autumn of 1918, Germany and their allies realised it was no longer possible to win the war. Strikes had spread throughout Germany as people became frustrated with food shortages caused by the allied blockade. The German emperor, Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated and fled to Holland on 9th November 1918. At 11am on 11th November 1918, Germany signed an armistice, causing the fighting to stop.</p>