

Y9 Knowledge Organiser – World War One (1914-1918)



What were the causes and consequences of the First World War?

Enquiries

1. What were the causes of the First World War?
2. How did life change for British people during the war?
3. What do the stories of the ' <i>often forgotten armies</i> ' reveal about the Western Front?
4. What caused the end of WWI?

Key Words

	Term	Definition
1	Alliances	An agreement between two or more countries to work together and protect each other's interests or in the event of a threat.
2	Ally	An individual, group or state that sides with or supports another.
3	ANZAC	Australian and New Zealand Army Corps
4	Bellicose	Warlike
5	Black hand	A Serbian nationalist group who wanted all Serbs living in Bosnia to be free from Austro-Hungarian rule.
6	Capital Punishment	The death penalty the (legally authorised killing of someone as punishment for a crime).
7	Casualty	A person killed or injured in a war or accident.
8	Censorship	The removal of certain information from books, films, news, etc. that are considered offensive, politically unacceptable or a risk to security.
9	Central Powers	Austria-Hungary, Germany, the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria.
10	Civilians	A person not in the armed forces or police; ordinary citizens.
11	Colonisation	When one country establishes control over another country and settles amongst the native population, usually by force.
12	Conscientious Objectors	Men who refused to fight, even when called upon under conscription laws, because their conscience would not allow it.
13	Conscription	Compulsory military service.
14	Court Martial	A court for charging soldiers accused of offences against military law.
15	Cowardice	A lack of bravery.
16	Defence of the Realm Act	Gave the British government emergency powers during WWI.
17	Desertion	Illegally leaving the army (without permission).
18	Disenchantment	A feeling of disappointment or loss of hope.
19	Dug-out	A trench that is dug and roofed over as a shelter for troops.
20	Duty	A moral or legal obligation; a responsibility.
21	Dysentery	Infection of the intestines resulting in severe diarrhoea with the presence of blood and mucus in the faeces.
22	Enlist	To join the army.

	Term	Definition
23	Gangrenous	Body tissue that has died and begun to rot.
24	Honour	Knowing and doing what is morally right.
25	Imperialism	A policy of extending your country's power and influence, usually by building an empire through colonisation and/or military force.
26	Ludendorff Offensive	German attacks along the Western Front in March 1918 as a final attempt to win the war.
27	Lusitania	A British passenger ship sunk by German U-Boats in 1917.
28	Militarism	The belief that a country should have a strong military and be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national interests.
29	Munitions	Military weapons, ammunition, equipment, and stores.
30	Nationalism	The feeling of patriotism, pride or love for your country; wanting independence for your country.
31	Navy Laws	Laws put in place under Kaiser Wilhelm to expand the German navy.
32	No-Mans-Land	Area in between two lines of trenches.
33	Pals Battalions	Units of soldiers made up of friends who enlisted together.
34	Patriotism	Demonstrating extreme support and devotion to your country.
35	Peninsula	A strip of land surrounded by water on three sides.
36	Propaganda	False or misleading information to make people think/act a certain way.
37	Rationing	Allowing people only a small and fixed amount of certain items.
38	Recruitment	The action of enrolling new people into the armed forces.
39	Shell shock	Psychological disturbance due to prolonged exposure to active warfare, especially bombing; now Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).
40	Shrapnel	Fragments of a bomb, shell, or other object thrown out by an explosion.
41	Triple Alliance	Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, formed in 1882.
42	Triple Entente	Alliance between Britain, France and Russia, formed in 1907.
43	U-boat	A German submarine.
44	Ultimatum	A final demand to be met by a deadline or face consequences.
45	Valour	Great courage/bravery in the face of danger, especially battle.
46	Weltpolitik	'World Policy' – the Kaiser's plan to build a German Empire.
47	Young Bosnia	A nationalist group made up of Bosnian Serbs who wanted all Serbs united in one country. Closely associated with the Black Hand.
48	Zeppelin	A German airship used in WWI for observing and bombing the enemy.

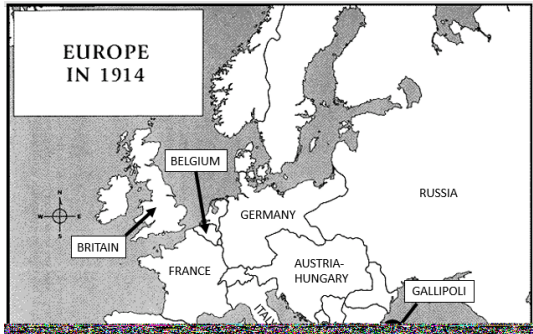
Key Individuals

	Individual	Description
49	Admiral von Tirpitz	German Grand <i>Admiral</i> and Secretary of State of the Navy. Was influential in passing the navy laws.
50	David Lloyd George	British Prime Minister from December 1916 to October 1922.
51	Franz Ferdinand	Archduke of Austria-Hungary and heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. His assassination at the hands of Serbian nationalists on 28 June 1914 was the final spark for WWI.
52	Gavrilo Princip	A Bosnian Serb and member of the nationalist group Young Bosnia, who assassinated Franz Ferdinand.
53	Kaiser Wilhelm II	German Emperor from 1888 to 1918.
54	Lord Kitchener	British Field Marshall and war hero; Minster for War from August 1914 to June 1916 and drove early recruitment campaigns in Britain.

Timeline of Key Events

1882	Triple Alliance is formed
1889	Britain keeps to a two power standard.
1898	First Navy Law is introduced.
1907	Triple Entente is formed.
28 June 1914	Assassination of Austro-Hungarian Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
4 August 1914	Britain declares war on Germany.
8 August 1914	Defence of the Realm Act is passed.
April 1915	Second Battle of Ypres – poison gas used for the first time.
25 April 1915	First troops arrive at Gallipoli.
7 May 1915	Sinking of the Lusitania.
January 1916	Conscription is introduced in Britain.
1 July-Nov. 1916	The Battle of the Somme
1 February 1917	Germany resumes unrestricted naval warfare.
24 February 1917	United States see the Zimmerman Telegram.
6 April 1917	USA declares war on Germany, entering WWI.
November 1917	Russian Revolution: the Russian Royal family are overthrown.
1918	Rationing is introduced in Britain
March 1918	Russia signs the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany, withdrawing from the war. The Ludendorff Offensive begins.
May 1918	Mutinies and revolts in Austria-Hungary as citizens protest against the war.
Summer 1918	American troops arrive on the Western Front & join the allied forces.
9 November 1918	Kaiser Wilhelm abdicates.
11 November 1918	Germany signs armistice, ending the war.

Central Powers	Allies
<u>Triple Alliance:</u> Germany Austria-Hungary Italy <u>And their allies:</u> Bulgaria Ottoman Empire + colonies	<u>Triple Entente:</u> Britain France Russia <u>And their allies:</u> USA Belgium Netherlands + colonies
Long Term Causes	Short Term Cause
Nationalism Imperialism Alliances Militarism	The Assassination of Austro-Hungarian Archduke, Franz Ferdinand.



Balkans	Area of Southern Europe. In 1914 it included the south of Austria-Hungary, Serbia, Romania & Bulgaria.
Dardanelles	In narrow strait near Gallipoli (Ottoman Empire)
Western Front	Ran from the North Sea to the Swiss border, passing through France, Belgium and Germany.
West Indies	Islands in the Caribbean.
Sarajevo	Capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, part of Austria-Hungary in 1914.

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