

## History Year 8 Summer Term 1 'Knowledge Organiser': World War One.



### Summary:

World War One began on June 28<sup>th</sup> 1914 when Austria Hungary declared war on Serbia. This small conflict between two countries spread rapidly. Soon Germany, Russia, Great Britain and France were all drawn into war. This was because they all had agreements to defend other countries. Western and Eastern fronts quickly opened along the borders of Germany and Austria- Hungary, running from the French coast to Switzerland.

### Key terms.

Alliances	A treaty of friendship joining two countries together
Imperialism	A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonisation.
Nationalism	The belief that your country is better than others. This made the nations assertive and aggressive
Militarism	The attempt to build up a strong army and navy. This gave the countries the resources to go to war.

### Timeline:

28 <sup>th</sup> June 1914	Assassination of Franz Ferdinand.
4 August 1914	Britain declared war on Germany
December 1914	Trenches being built.
April 1915	Second Battle of Ypres. Poison gas used.
July – Nov 1916	Battle of the Somme
6 <sup>th</sup> April 1917	USA enter the war
March 1918	Russia sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
9 <sup>th</sup> November 1918	Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany abdicates.
11 <sup>th</sup> November 1918	Germany signs the Armistice

### Key Words.

Alliance	Agreement to defend the member states against attack from other enemy alliance groups.
ANZACS	The joint forces of Australia and New Zealand
Attrition	Reducing something's strength or effectiveness through sustained attack or pressure.
Armistice	Agreement to end fighting
Artillery	Large calibre guns used in war.
BEF	British Expeditionary Force
Black Hand	Secret Serbian military society fighting for the independence of Bosnia.
Conscientious Objector	A person who does not wish to fight (take up arms) for moral reasons.
Conscription	Compulsory enlistment
Dreadnought	Naval Ship
Morale	Confidence and enthusiasm
No-Man's Land	Space between the two trenches fighting against each other.
'Over the top'	Command given for forces to attack the enemy trench.
Pals Battalion	Divisions of the army made up of friends.
Patriotism	Loyalty to your country and monarch.
Poison Gas	Types of gas used in World War One.
Schlieffen Plan	The German war plan.
Trenches	Long, narrow ditches dug into the ground for defence.
Triple Alliance	Agreement between Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary.
Triple Entente	Agreement between Britain, France and Russia.

### Key people.

Franz Ferdinand	Heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. Assassinated in Bosnia on the 28 <sup>th</sup> June 1914.
Gavrilo Princip	Member of the Black Hand. A group who were fighting for Bosnia to be free of Austro – Hungarian rule.

**Concept: Cause and Effect**