

1. What were the long term causes of WWI?		
1	Militarism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Many countries competed to have the strongest army. This led to an arms race between Britain and Germany
2	Alliances	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There were two groups of allies in Europe The Triple Alliance linked Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. The Triple Entente linked France, Britain and Russia. These alliances meant bigger wars were more likely as countries would be pulled into help their allies
3	Imperialism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There was competition between countries to have the biggest empires It also led to more alliances to protect their empires from threats
4	Nationalism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Countries wanted to appear strong This fueled competition in the military and the empire's size This was especially true of newer nations like Germany and Italy

2. What were the short term causes of WWI?		
1	Who was Archduke Ferdinand?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> He was the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary
2	What was the background to his assassination?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1908, Austria-Hungary had taken over Bosnia. This angered many Bosnian people, who had wanted to join with Serbia. In 1914, a group was formed called the Black Hand. They were a group of Serbians wanted independence from Austria-Hungary They organised the assassination on 28th June 1914
3	What happened after the assassination?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Austria-Hungary's emperor was furious and this led to him declaring war on Serbia Germany supported Austria-Hungary and Russia supported Serbia
4	What was the Schlieffen plan?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1905 Germany had made a plan to attack France through Belgium After Russia joined Serbia, Germany tried to follow the Schlieffen plan This led to Britain joining the war to protect Belgium

3. How were soldiers recruited?		
1	How were people encouraged to join?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The government had to get people to join quickly as huge numbers of men were needed. They used propaganda to encourage men to join and fight for their country The government allowed Pals' Battalions to form, where people could go to war alongside people from their community.
2	How was conscription introduced?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 1915 it was clear that the army was not getting enough men In Jan 1916 the Military Service Act was passed. This forced all single men aged between 18 and 41 to join the army There were some exceptions like the medically unfit, clergymen, teachers and certain types of factory worker. A second Act passed in May 1916 included conscription for married men.
3	What was a conscientious objector?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> They were men who refused to fight during WWI for religious, moral or political reasons. There were around 16,000 conscientious objectors in Britain In some cases they were given civilian jobs or non-fighting roles at the front. Some women would give a white feather to men who had not sign up to fight in the war. The white feather was a symbol of being a coward.

4. How was WWI fought?		
1	What was the fighting like?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Men dug trenches to live in at the Front to act as shelter from the enemy and from artillery shelling. Tactics were simple and huge casualties on both sides resulted from direct attacks on fortified enemy trenches. Men fought on because to be called a 'coward' was seen as shameful. Soldiers that disobeyed orders or deserted their posts could be punished or even executed – for example Harry Farr
2	What new weapons were used?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Machine guns – could fire up to 600 bullets per minute. They were responsible for tens of thousands of deaths as soldiers tried to cross no man's land walking towards enemy trenches. Grenades - Soldiers would try to throw them into enemy trenches as they crossed no man's land to cause explosions. Gas - Several types of gas were used as a weapon e.g. Mustard gas and Chlorine gas Tanks - were used for the first time at the Battle of the Somme in France. They were slow, travelling at about five miles per hour, and quite unreliable but they were good at providing cover for soldiers in No Mans Land Planes - They could provide valuable information to about the enemy, they would be used to shoot at targets on the ground. There was also some fighting in the planes.
3	What were conditions like in the trenches?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Conditions for ordinary soldiers were bad. Trenches were cold, wet, and full of rats and corpses causing disease – e.g. trench foot and trench fever Soldiers only got to sleep in the afternoon during daylight and at night for an hour at a time. During rest time they wrote letters and played card games. The horrible conditions and stress of battle often led to mental illness among soldiers, particularly 'shell shock'. Generals tended to be careless with the lives of men and many soldiers lost the will to fight and disobeyed orders.

Key Words	Definitions
Alliance	When countries join forces or work together to achieve a certain goal
Assassination	An organised murder usually carried out for money or for political reasons.
Conscientious Objector	A person who refuses to serve in the armed forces for moral or religious reasons
Conscription	The requirement by law to join the armed forces
Front Line	The area where the armies are engaged in fighting
Imperialism	Competition between countries to have the strongest empire
Militarism	Competition between countries over the size and strength of armed forces.
Nationalism	A political aim to make the nation stronger and more independent
No-man's land	The area of land between two enemy trench systems
Propaganda	Information (which may be misleading) used to promote a point of view.
Trench	A deep, defended ditch dug for protection at the Front in WWI.
Trench foot	a medical condition caused by prolonged exposure of the feet to damp, unsanitary, and cold conditions

5. Who was involved in WWI?

1	Who worked on the Front Line?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The millions of soldiers who fought on the Western Front were supported by labourers and medical staff They did work like unloading ships, repairing roads and railways and digging trenches. They stayed on the Western Front when the war ended to clear mines, recover bodies, and fill in miles of trenches. By 1918, half of the UK's registered doctors were serving in the war, mostly on the Western Front. These doctors were supported by female nurses.
2	Where did workers come from?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> From 1916, the British army recruited thousands of Chinese men to work as labourers. They became skilled mechanics In 1916 South Africa approved the formation of the South African Native Labour Corps (SANLC), a new group of men created due to a shortage of workers. They were involved in building roads and transporting supplies
3	Who fought with Britain?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> As well as its traditional allies many Commonwealth countries such as India, Canada, Australia and New Zealand sent troops. There was also fighting in colonies around the world between soldiers from different empires aiming to gain land for their empire
4	Who were the British West Indies Regiment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At first, the British war office had refused to accept soldiers from the British West Indies From 1915 onwards, this policy changed due to increasing war demands. Some volunteers from the Caribbean signed up for the chance of equality within the army. They often experienced racial discrimination from other soldiers and army authorities. The men of the BWIR were limited to the ranks of non-commissioned officer
5	What did Sikh soldiers do for the war?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> More than 1 million Indian soldiers served in WWI as part of the British India Army More than 74,000 died in the conflict Many Sikh soldiers were skilled fighters and became skilled pilots British soldiers got four times as much pay as Sikh soldiers did. Sikh soldiers were often given British officers to lead them. Soldiers volunteered with the hope of gaining independence from the British Empire after the war

6. What was it like on the Home Front?

1	How was Britain damaged?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Germans flew zeppelins and bomber planes over the eastern parts of Britain Over 5000 bombs were dropped on Britain by the end of the war German battleships fired bombs at seaside towns like Scarborough and Whitby
2	How did war affect supplies?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> German submarines and battleships sunk boats that brought supplies into the country The government introduced rationing to make sure there was enough food to go around
3	What did women do in the war?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> As the men were away fighting on the Front Line, women started to do men's jobs Thousands of women worked in shipyards, weapons factories and in the police In 1915 the Women's Land Army was created to encourage women to work on farms
4	Government control	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Defence of the Realm Act gave the government power to do what ever it thought was necessary to win the war They could take over factories and houses, they could control what was published and said in newspapers Letters from the Front Line were censored so that people stayed positive about the war

7. How did WWI end?

1	Why was armistice signed?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1917, America joined the war for the Allies. They brought new weapons and soldiers. By 1918, Germany was close to running out of resources and its soldiers began mutinies. Kaiser Wilhelm, Germany's ruler, stepped down on 9th November 1918. On 11th November 1918 Germany surrendered, signing the Armistice.
2	What was the impact of WWI?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Millions of soldiers from all over the world were killed The war did terrible damage to the land on which it was fought – in France large areas of land were ruined and buildings, roads and forest land was destroyed Inspired by a poem written by John McCrae, an American teacher campaigned to make the poppy a symbol of remembrance for the dead In November 1919, a south African author and politician wrote to Britain's King George V suggesting a period of silence for the anniversary of the war
3	What was the Treaty of Versailles?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The leaders of the USA, Great Britain and France met in Versailles to decide what should happen next. Germany, Austria and Hungary were not invited. The agreement was called the Treaty of Versailles.
4	What did the Treaty say?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Germany had to accept total blame for starting the war. Germany could not join the new League of Nations, where countries worked together for peace. Some places Germany used to own, like Alsace-Lorraine, were taken from them. Germany were banned from having an army of more than 100,000 men and from having any submarines or an air force. Germany had to pay 132 billion gold marks in reparations to repair the damages of war

Key Words	Definitions
Armistice	A formal agreement of warring parties to stop fighting
Home Front	The civilian population and activities of a country that is at war
Rationing	Officially limiting the amount of items such as food allowed to each person during wartime
Reparations	Money paid by a country that has lost a war for the damage and injuries it has caused
Remembrance	The action of remembering something – this is marked on November 11 th
Treaty	A written agreement between two or more countries