

Revision WWI- Year 8

Use these slides a revision guide to support you in your revision.

Key Terms:

Militarism	To take great pride in your country's armed forces.
Alliances	Groups of nations that agree to back each other up in war.
Imperialism	To gain control of land and people around the world and build an empire.
Nationalism	To love your country and think it is superior to others.

The Alliances:

- Germany's alliance was called the **Triple Alliance**. There were 3 countries in the alliance – Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary. When they pooled their resources together, they were very strong. Britain's alliance was called the **Triple Entente**. There was also 3 countries in it – Britain, France and Russia. These 3 countries were also very strong when they joined together.
- (Remember the table in your books- we added up all of the combined resources from each of the countries in the alliances)

	Triple alliance	Triple Entente
population	150000000	149000000
solidiers	3760000	3161000
ships and submarines	248	323
money spent on weapons	92000000	154000000
People in the empire	17000000	448000000

The lead up to War!

1. Ferdinand is shot
2. Austria blames Serbia for helping the Black Hand Gang.
3. Austria wanted to attack and take over Serbia – to punish them.
4. Serbia call on Russia to help.
5. Austria know they wont be able to beat Russia so call on Germany to help.
6. Germany see the excuse they need for war so agree.
7. France doesn't like this so get involved.
8. Germany decides to attack France via Belgium.
9. Britain has agreement with Belgium that if anybody attacked, Britain would attack the attacker.

Long and short term causes of WWI

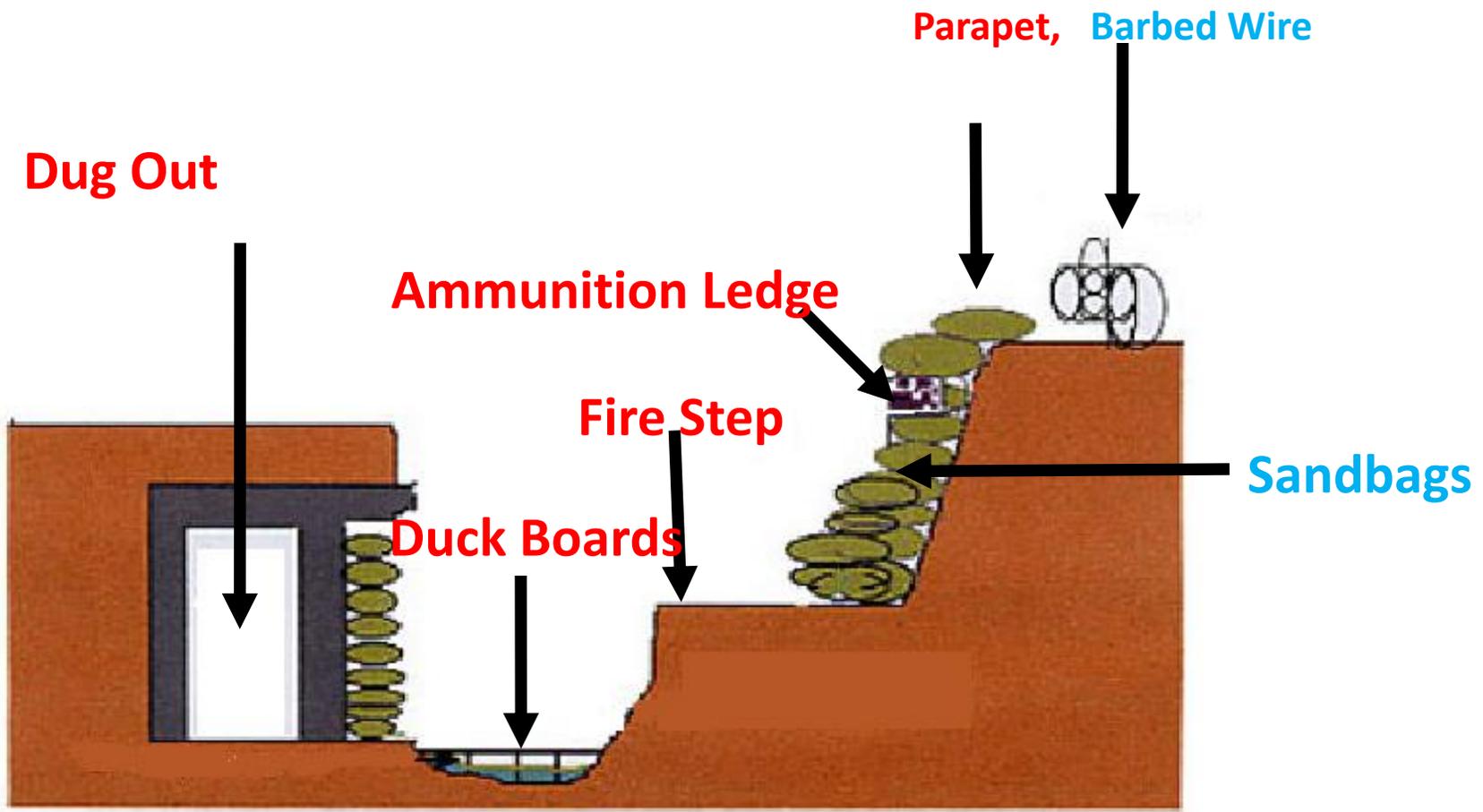
- Long Term

- The growth in nationalism meant that the only way to prove your country was best was by fighting.
- Militarism had developed across Europe and the arms races meant big expenses armies existed. There was no point having an army if you didn't use it.
- The growth of imperialism in European countries meant that they began to see each other as a threat.
- Alliances had formed which had created 2 powerful "gangs" in Europe.

- Short Term effects

- On the 28th June, the heir to the kingdom of Austria-Hungary (Archduke Franz Ferdinand) arrived in the Bosnian city of Sarajevo. It was his wedding anniversary, so he was joined on the visit by his wife, Sophia. Bosnia was part of Austria-Hungary but only since 1908 when it had been conquered. Many Bosnians were still deeply unhappy about this. They wanted to join with their neighbours, Serbia, and many Serbians, known as the 'Black Hand', decided to take drastic action to highlight their cause. Their assassination of the Archduke resulted in a string of events that plunged Europe into war.

Trench

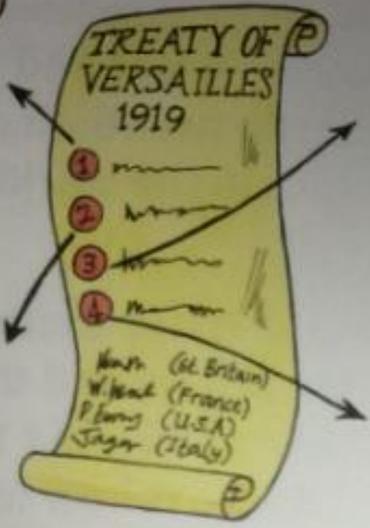


Conditions imposed by the treaty of Versailles 1919.

Germany must pay for the war in money and goods. The figure was set at £6600 million. They must sign to agree that they had started the war too.



Germany to have no air force or submarines. Only a tiny army and navy. No tanks or submarines allowed. No German soldiers allowed anywhere near France.



Germany to hand over colonies to Britain and France.



League of Nations set up. All countries should join this so they can talk about their problems rather than fight.

Parts of countries cut off to make new countries.



Posters were a powerful aid to communication and recruitment during WWI. They were cleverly created by the war office Appeal to the man's sense of patriotism and duty to their country and their values of protecting their families and their values. Consider how you would feel if you were a man in 1914?

