

VOCABULARY

Alliance when countries join forces or work together to achieve a certain goal

Armistice a formal agreement of warring parties to stop fighting

Conscription the requirement by law to join the armed forces

Front Line the area where the armies are engaged in fighting

The Great War the name used for World War One at the time

Navy allied forces had hundreds of ships to protect British and the Empire's coasts.

No Man's Land the area of land between two enemy trench systems

Propaganda posters and leaflets distributed throughout the war to persuade people to join the army.

Rations ration cards were given out and only a certain amount of food per family was allowed.

Treaty a written agreement between two or more countries

Trench long ditches dug into the ground where soldiers lived

World War One

IMPORTANT FIGURES

Franz Ferdinand (1863-1914) - Archduke of Austria, whose assassination led to Austria-Hungary declaring war on Serbia at the beginning of WW1

Herbert Henry Asquith (1852-1928) - Prime Minister from 1908 to 1916, during the beginning of WW1

David Lloyd George (1863-1945) - Prime Minister from 1916-1922, during the end of World War I.

Kaiser Wilhelm II (1859-1941) - Leader of Germany during WW1.

Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924) - President of the United States during WWI, who helped to draw up the Treaty of Versailles which agreed the terms of peace.



Allied Countries		Central Powers	
Country	Flag	Country	Flag
France		Germany	
United Kingdom		Austria-Hungary	
Italy		Ottoman Empire (Modern Turkey)	
Russia		Bulgaria	
U.S.A			

Many countries made alliances with one other. They agreed to protect each other. If one was attacked, the others would defend them.

65 million soldiers fought and **16 million** lost their lives.

KEY LEARNING

Trench Warfare

Long lines of trenches (walkways) were dug deep into the ground where soldiers could base themselves and fight from. Much of the war was fought between two opposing trenches with the land between them known as 'No Man's Land'. The Western Front was over 400km of trenches stretching from Belgium through NE France. A famous example of trench war was the Battle of the Somme which started in July 1916

New Technology

There were major developments in technology during World War One. New weapons and machines changed the way war was fought forever

The End of the War

Allied forces gained ground quickly through 1918 and the Germans retreated. An Armistice agreement was made (a truce to bring about peace) on 11th day of the 11th month at 11am and submarines, canons, machine guns and train carriages were surrendered, including all prisoners of war. The leaders of the USA, Great Britain and France met in Versailles to decide what should happen next. The agreement was called the Treaty of Versailles. Germany had to pay war damages.

Timeline

1914	1914	1914	1915	1916	1917	1917	1918	1918	1919	
Assassination of FF in June	Trenches dug by Germans in September	An unofficial truce declared on Christmas Eve	Germans sink a cruise ship called the Lusitania	Conscription introduced	Battle of the Somme	USA declares war on Germany on April 6th	Russians leave the war on December 17th	The 2 nd Battle of Marne – Allies win	War ends officially on 11 th November at 11am	Treaty of Versailles signed June

WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 3 -

WHAT COMES NEXT

Year 5 -