Year 8 Knowledge Organiser Spring 2: WWI

Summary of the unit: Find out the complicated causes of WWI, was the war inevitable? Study sources to gain an understanding of life in the trenches. You will have opportunities to research rats, and the other horrors of WWI, as well as discovering the truth behind what the British public were told and what was really happening on the battlefield.

Causes of World War I - MANIA

M ilitarism - policy of building up strong military forces to prepare for war

Alliances - agreements between nations to aid and protect one another

Nationalism - pride in or devotion to one's country

mperialism - when one country takes over another country economically and politically

Assassination – murder of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand





- June 28- Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the June 28- Assassination of Archauke Franz Ferdinand, nei throne of Austro-Hungarian empire, in Sarajevo, Bosnia July 28- Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia July 29 - Austria-riungary ueciales war un Servia
 July 29 - December 9- Austria-Hungary repeatedly invades Serb
- August 1-Outbreak of war Germany declares war on Russia August 3-Germany declares war on France
- August 4-Germany invades neutral Belgium August 4-Britain declares war on Germany
- August 4-Diliani declares war on Germany
 August 4-US President Woodrow Wilson declares policy of US August 14- Battle of the Frontiers begins August 17-19Russia invades East Prussia

Why did British men sign up to the war?

Patriotism: British men were brought up to love their King and country

Social pressure: Fear of being called a coward or being given a white feather by a woman

Sense of adventure:

Christmas'

Many British men had never travelled abroad - this was a chance to see the world! Propaganda: British propaganda posters used very persuasive techniques Belief in a quick victory: Many men thought that the war would be 'over by

New Weapons that helped Britain win the war

Tanks: First used in 1916, they broke through German defences and sheltered British troops

Poison gas: Although cruel and at the mercy of the weather, it instilled fear into soldiers on both sides

Aeroplanes: Very useful for reconnaissance and bombing / preventing bombing raids

Artillery: The 'creeping barrage' first used in 1916 forced

Germans to remain in their shelters while



