

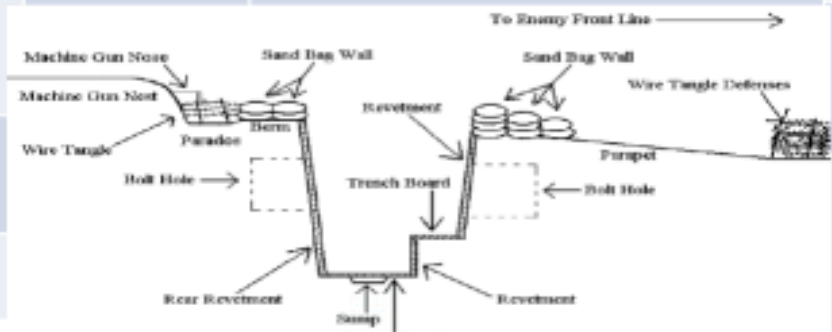


Timeline of Key Events		Long-Term Causes of World War One		Short-Term Causes of World War One			
28 June 1914	Assassination of Arch-Duke Franz Ferdinand	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Militarism - the arms race between Britain and Germany to build Dreadnaughts resulted in increasing tension and conflict between them• Alliances – the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) and Triple Entente (Britain, France and Russia) had agreed to support each other if a war started• Imperialism – Britain and France both had large empires overseas. Germany wanted an empire too, but most of the available land had already been taken, resulting in tension between the ‘great powers’		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assassination of Franz Ferdinand – Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip shot and killed the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, along with his wife, while was visiting Sarajevo. This caused Austria to declare war on Serbia, which led to Russia attacking Austria, etc. 			
4 August 1914	Britain declares war on Germany						
August-December 1914	Germany’s Schlieffen Plan fails to defeat France and Britain quickly; system of trenches is dug from Switzerland to the English Channel						
April 1915	Second Battle of Ypres – poison gas used for the first time						
31 May-1 June 1916	Battle of Jutland – the only major sea battle of the war proves inconclusive	<div><div>Year 8 History –</div><div>WW1 Knowledge Organiser</div><div></div></div>					
1 July – Nov 1916	Battle of the Somme						
6 April 1917	USA declares war on Germany; enters WW1						
March 1918	Russia signs an Treaty of Brest Litovsk with Germany after the Bolshevik Revolution						
9 Nov 1918	Kaiser Wilhelm abdicates	Why did British men join up in 1914?		Which new weapons helped Britain to win the war?			
11 Nov 1918	Germany signs armistice, ending the war	Patriotism	British men were brought up to love their King and country	Tanks	First used in 1916, they broke through German defences and sheltered British troops		
Is it fair to criticise the generals at the Somme?		Social pressure	Fear of being called a coward or being given a white feather by a woman	Poison gas	Although cruel and at the mercy of the weather, it instilled fear into soldiers on both sides		
		Sense of adventure	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 Christmas’				
Yes	No			Aeroplanes	Very useful for reconnaissance and bombing / preventing bombing raids		
Casualties were appalling on the 1st July – 60,000 men	Many lessons were quickly learned (e.g. creeping barrages, attacking at different times, etc)					Artillery	The ‘creeping barrage’ first used in 1916 forced Germans to remain in their shelters while the British advanced
Some future battles were equally bloody, including Passchendaele in 1917	The Somme relieved pressure on the French army at Verdun						
Plans made for the 1st July frequently failed on the day	Germany lost more soldiers than it could afford						