

What caused the outbreak of the Great War?

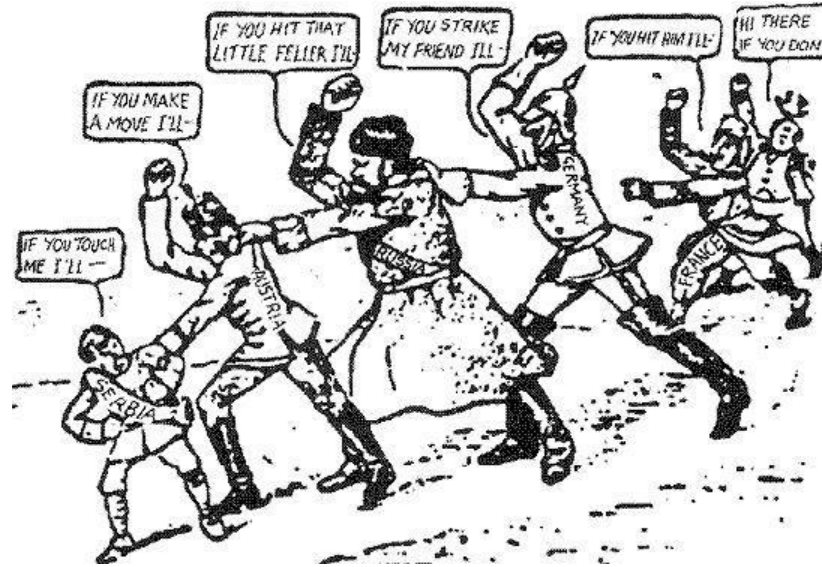
Long term causes

Militarism - many countries built large armies and navies.

Alliances - the alliances formed fuelled tension and caused unease.

Imperialism - European nations were creating empires.

Nationalism - all countries were looking out for their own interests.



Short term cause

28th June 1914- **Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand**

-A member of the Austrian royal family and heir to the throne was sent to Sarajevo-the capital of Bosnia- a country which Austria had just taken over.

-Assassinated by Gavrilo Princip - a member of the Black Hand Gang which opposed the Austrian takeover of Serbia. This led to the Austro-Hungarians declaring war on Serbia.

WW1 Alliances



Triple Entente

Triple Alliance

WORLD WAR I

THE ONSET OF WAR

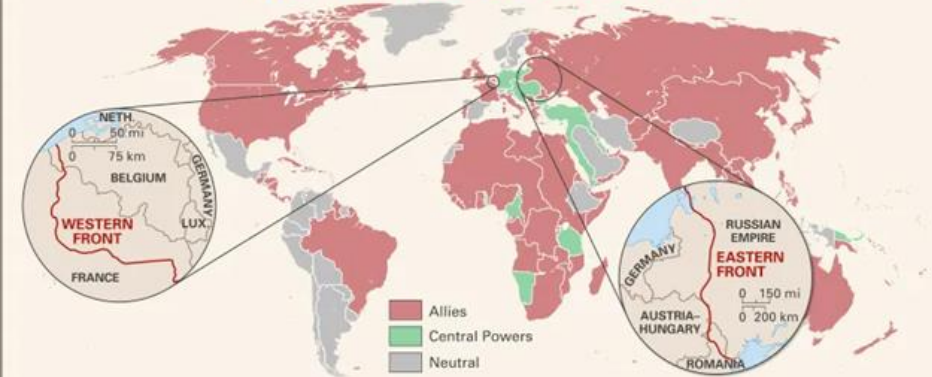
On June 28, 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was assassinated in Sarajevo by Gavrilo Princip, a Bosnian Serb nationalist.



WAR FIRSTS

- chemical warfare
- gas masks
- flamethrowers
- steel helmets
- tank battles
- aerial warfare
- aircraft carrier
- IQ tests
- guide dogs
- a blood bank
- women enlisted
- filmed propaganda
- military use of X-rays
- wireless communication

THE WAR TO END ALL WARS



TIMELINE OF MAJOR EVENTS



Y9 History Knowledge Organiser

Key points

- At the start of World War One, the UK launched a huge recruitment campaign, recruiting soldiers from all around the UK and the British Empire.
- Life in the trenches was extremely difficult, uncomfortable and dangerous.
- Soldiers in the trenches were supported by labourers and medics.
- New weapons and technology changed how wars were fought, prolonging World War One for four years, until 1918. It resulted in the deaths of millions of people.
- The first day of the Battle of the Somme was the deadliest day in the history of the British army.

What was life like on the front line in World War One?



New tactics used in the Battle of the Somme

As the battle went on, new tactics were developed that helped the British army to be more successful.

These included:

- The creeping barrage
- Tanks
- Aerial reconnaissance
- Timing of attacks:

Recruitment

- Lord Kitchener was responsible for persuading volunteers to join up to the Army.
- A huge poster campaign was launched.
- By the end of 1915, 2.5 million men had signed up.
- Volunteers signed up from across the British Empire.



Women before 1920s:

Women were very traditional

- Clothes would cover all the body
- Women would not to be seen with men without chaperone
- There were few paid jobs for middleclass women
- Poor, low skilled work for working class women.
- Married women were not expected to work.
- Women could not vote!

Changes for women during the 1920s:

- Much more freedom
- Flappers - were young women who cut their hair short, wore trousers or short revealing clothes.
- Hollywood stars became role models.
- WW1 challenged traditional views of women after they worked in factories.
- Women were given the right to vote in 1920.
- By 1929 10 million women were in work!
- New consumer goods e.g. vacuum cleaners.
- These changes were mainly limited to the cities and the north - rural south stayed very traditional.



Prohibition - Banning of alcohol across the US came into force in 1920 (the Volstead Act) lasting until 1933.



Bootleggers and Gangsters made or smuggled illegal supplies of alcohol. Criminals made millions on trade of alcohol - Al Capone made \$60 Million a year from his Speakeasies!

