

Key facts, places and dates

VOCABULARY!

Appeasement

A political strategy to try and prevent war by giving an aggressor what they want.

Artillery

Heavy guns that can fire at targets a long way away.

Blockade

Blocking a country's ports with ships to stop them getting supplies.

Bombardment

An attack with shells or mortars that goes on for a long time.

Conscription

When people have to join their country's army; they are given no choice.

Empire

A group of countries controlled by another country.

Propaganda

Controlling news and media to present your side favourably.

Rearmament

Equipping an army with new weapons.

Reparations

Money to be paid by defeated countries in a war to pay for the damage their actions caused in the war.

Treason

Betraying your country, acting against your government with the hope of changing it.

Key figures	
Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party and leader of Germany 1933-1945
Archduke Franz Ferdinand	Prince of Austria-Hungary
David Lloyd George	Prime Minister of Great Britain
Georges Clemenceau	Prime Minister of France
Neville Chamberlain	Prime Minister of Great Britain
Woodrow Wilson	President of the USA



Members of the Nazi Party greeting Hitler with the 'Heil Hitler' salute



Neville Chamberlain, his agreement with Hitler in his hand.

The First World War, sometimes called 'The Great War' (1914-1918), did not have just one cause. The acronym MAIN is used for remembering the main causes:

- Militarism – leaders or governments using war to solve problems
- Alliances – agreements between countries to help each other
- Imperialism – the policy of gaining power by taking over countries
- Nationalism – being convinced that your country is better than any other country.



The two sides in the First World War

The Allied Powers ('Allies')
France, Britain, Russia, United States and others

The Central Powers
Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria and others

Timeline of events	
1871	Germany unites into a great empire
1908	Austria-Hungary annexes Bosnia, upsetting Serbia
28 June 1914	Archduke Franz Ferdinand is assassinated by a Serbian terrorist
28 July 1914	Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia
30 July 1914	Russia, an ally of Serbia, mobilises its army
1 Aug 1914	Germany, an ally of Austria-Hungary, declares war on Russia
3 Aug 1914	Germany declares war on France and invades Belgium
4 Aug 1914	Great Britain declares war on Germany
7 May 1915	A German submarine sinks the <i>Lusitania</i>
1 July-18 Nov 1916	The Battle of the Somme
6 Apr 1917	USA enters the First World War, fighting alongside Britain and France
11 Nov 1918	An armistice is signed, ending the fighting
28 June 1919	Treaty of Versailles is signed
9 Jan 1923	France and Belgium occupy the Ruhr
1923	Hyperinflation crisis
29 Oct 1929	The Great Depression begins
7 Mar 1936	Hitler sends troops into the Rhineland
12 Mar 1936	Hitler annexes Austria
30 Sept 1938	Munich Agreement gives part of Czechoslovakia (Sudetenland) to Hitler
23 Aug 1939	Nazi-Soviet Pact
1 Sept 1939	Hitler invades Poland
3 Sept 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany



Sandbags form the trench wall



Commonwealth* cavalry soldiers in France during the First World War



First World War soldiers operating a machine gun



Soldiers from the Royal Irish Rifles on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916

