



World War 1 | Year Six | Term 2

| The sides | |
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| The Allied Powers | The Allied Powers were largely formed as a defence against the aggression of Germany and the central powers. They were also known as the Entente Powers because they began as an alliance between France, Britain and Russia called the Triple Entente. |
| The Central Powers | The Central Powers began as an alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary. Later the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria became part of the Central Powers. |

Timeline 1914-1918

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| June 28th 1914 | Archduke Franz Ferdinand, prince to the Austria-Hungary throne, is assassinated in Sarajevo by a Serbian named Gavrilo Princip. |
| July 23rd | Austria-Hungary makes demands on Serbia for retribution. Serbia does not meet demands. |
| July 28th | Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia. Russia begins mobilizing troops. |
| August 1st | Germany declares war on Russia. |
| August 3rd | Germany declares war on France as part of the Schlieffen Plan. |
| August 4th | Germany invades Belgium. Britain declares war on Germany. |
| September 5th-12th | The advancing German army is stopped before Paris by the British and French at the First Battle of the Marne. The Germans dig in and four years of trench warfare begins |
| October 19th – November 22nd | The Allies defeat the Germans at the First Battle of Ypres. |
| November 2nd | The British begin a naval blockade of Germany. |
| November 11th | The Ottoman Empire declares war on the Allies. |
| December 24th | An unofficial truce is declared between the two sides at Christmas. |
| April 25th 1915 | The Allies attack the Ottoman Empire at the Battle of Gallipoli. This campaign will last over eight months and will end as a victory for the Ottomans and the retreat of the Allies. |
| May 7th | The Lusitania, a luxury British passenger ship, is sunk by a German submarine. 1,195 civilians were killed. This act sparks international outrage and contributes to the United States joining the war against Germany. |
| February 21st 1916 | The Battle of Verdun begins between France and Germany. This battle will last until December of 1916 and will finally result in a French victory. |
| May 31st | The largest naval battle of the war, the Battle of Jutland, is fought between Britain and Germany in the North Sea. |
| July 1st | The Battle of the Somme begins. Over 1 million soldiers will be wounded or killed. |
| January 19th 1917 | The British intercept the Zimmerman Telegram in which Germany tries to convince Mexico to join the war. This will result in the United States declaring war on Germany on April 6 th . |
| March 8th | The Russian Revolution begins. Tsar Nicholas II is removed from power on March 15. |
| December 17th | The Russians agree to peace with the Central powers and leave the war. |
| January 8th 1918 | President Woodrow Wilson issues his "Fourteen Points" for peace and an end to the war. |
| July 15th | The Second Battle of the Marne begins. This battle will end on August 6 as a decisive victory for the Allies. |
| November 11th | Germany agrees to an armistice and the fighting comes to an end at 11am on the 11th day of the 11th month. |
| June 28th 1919 | The Treaty of Versailles is signed by Germany and World War I comes to an end. |

Vocabulary

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| Alliance | An alliance is a formal agreement between two or more nations, pledging military, logistic or financial support to each other in the event of war or aggression. |
| Ammunition shelf | Used to keep bullets handy and clear of the muddy trench. |
| Armistice | An armistice is a temporary suspension of hostilities in a war, often while a peace treaty is being negotiated. |
| Conscription | Compulsory enlistment for state service, into the armed forces. |
| Fire step | A raised platform above the level of the trench so that soldiers could fire over the top. |
| Front line | The place where two opposing armies are facing each other and where fighting is going on. |
| No mans land | Disputed ground between the front lines or trenches of two opposing armies. |
| Propaganda | Controlling news and media to present your side favourably. |
| Truce | An agreement between enemies or opponents to stop fighting or arguing for a certain time. |

Key People

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| Archduke Franz Ferdinand | Archduke of Austria-Hungary. His assassination sparked the beginning of the Great War. |
| David Lloyd George | Prime Minister of Great Britain. |
| Kaiser Wilhelm II | Emperor of Germany. |
| Lord Kitchener | Secretary of State for War. Face of the recruitment campaign 'Your country need you'. |
| Wilfred Owen | Leading poet of the First World War. Author of Dulce et Decorum Est. |
| Woodrow Wilson | President of the United States. |
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