

Key Vocabulary

Tier 1

Soldier **Troops** **Poppy** **Europe**

Tier 2

Remembrance Day – 11th November. To remember those who lost their lives at war.

Trench – A long, narrow ditch dug by troops to provide shelter (see picture).

Shrapnel – Fragments of a bomb, shell or other object thrown out by an explosion.

Tier 3

Alliance – A union formed to benefit more than one country.

Armistice – An agreement made between opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time.

Bayonet – A blade fixed to a rifle used to stab an opponent (see picture).

Central Powers – Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria

Flanders Fields – A part of North East France where many soldiers died.

No-Man's-Land – Strip of land between the trenches of opposing armies which belonged to nobody.

Triple Entente – France, Great Britain and Russia.

Zeppelin – A large German airship (see picture).

What were the causes

and effects of WW1,

The Great War?

1914  1918
FIRST WORLD WAR



Key dates/ timeline

1914

June 28th – Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated

August 3rd – Germany declared war on France

August 4th – British declaration of war.

1915

31st May – First German Zeppelin raid on London.

1916

31st May – 1st June - Battle of Jutland. Biggest naval battle of the war fought by Britain and Germany

1st July – 18th November – Battle of the Somme. Britain and France fought against Germany.

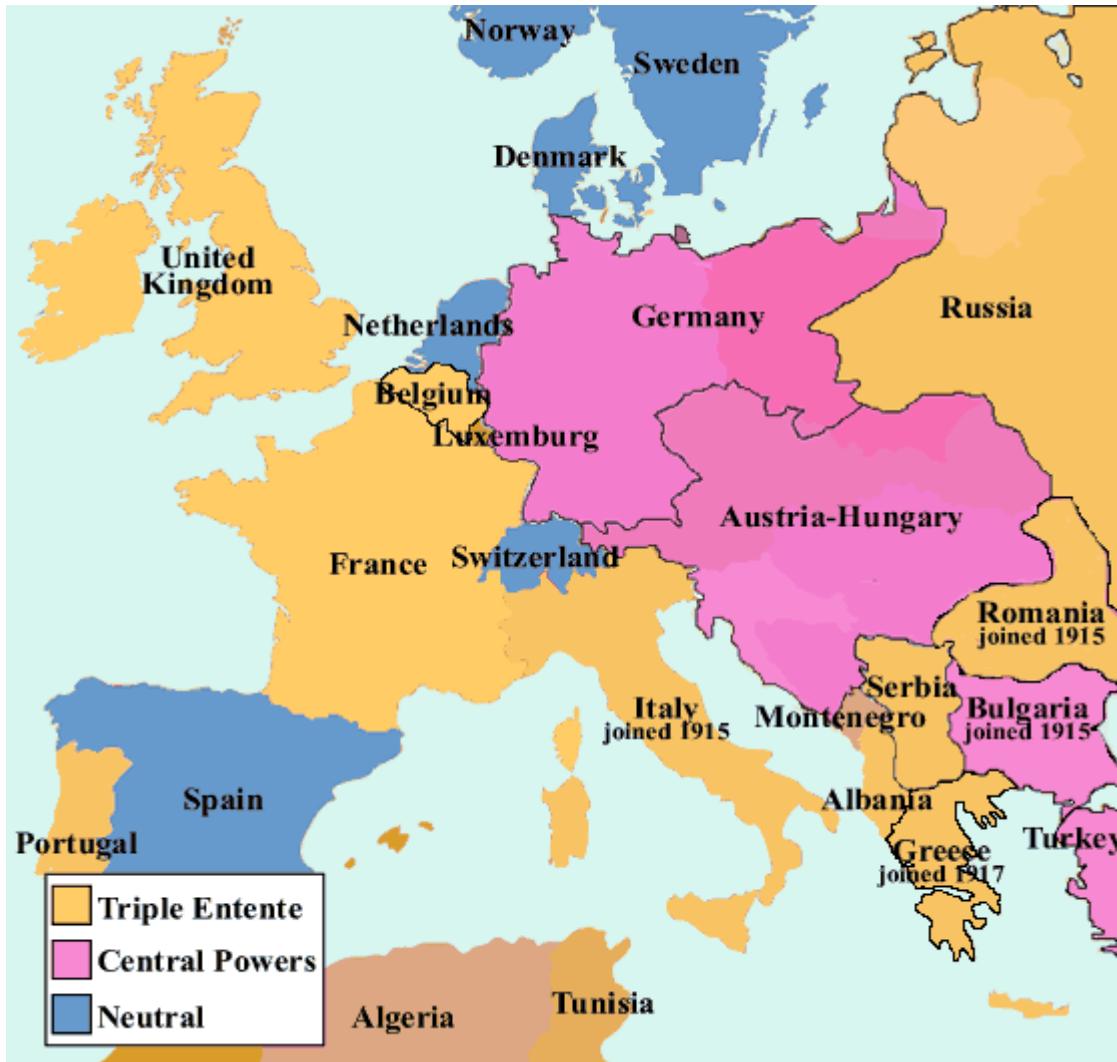
1917

April 6th – USA declared war on Germany.

1918

21st September – 31st October – Battle of Megiddo. Fought in the Middle East.

11th November – WW1 ended.



Important people

Archduke Franz Ferdinand – Archduke of Austria-Hungary. He was assassinated which sparked the beginning of WW1.

Kaiser Wilhelm II – Emperor of Germany.

Woodrow Wilson – President of the United States during the war.

David Lloyd George – Prime Minister of Great Britain during the war.

Lord Kitchener – A senior British army officer whose face was used on many propaganda posters (see below).

Propaganda Posters

Propaganda posters were designed to encourage men to enlist and join the war efforts and women to support the cause. They often depicted war in a positive light and gave them a false impression of life in the army.

