



WORLD WAR I KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Main Participating Countries

ALLIED POWERS			CENTRAL POWERS		
Country	Date Joined	Death Toll	Country	Date Joined	Death Toll
FRANCE 	3 rd Aug, 1914	approx. <u>1,700,000</u> 4.3% of population in 1914	GERMAN EMPIRE 	1 st Aug, 1914	approx. <u>2,500,000</u> 4% of population in 1914
BRITISH EMPIRE 	4 th Aug, 1914	approx. <u>900,000</u> 2% of population in 1914	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY 	28 th Jul, 1914	approx. <u>1,900,000</u> 3.7% of population in 1914
RUSSIA 	1 st Aug, 1914	approx. <u>3,100,000</u> 13.7% of population in 1914	OTTOMAN EMPIRE 	31 st Oct, 1914	approx. <u>3,000,000</u> 14% of population in 1914
USA 	6 th Apr, 1917	<u>117,466</u> 0.13% of population in 1914	BULGARIA 	12 th Oct, 1915	<u>187,500</u> 3.4% of population in 1914

Key People

Archduke Franz Ferdinand – (1863-1914) was thought to have been the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. He was in Sarajevo in 1914, where he was assassinated alongside his wife, Sophie. The perpetrator was Gavrilo Princip, a member of the Serbian Black Hand secret society, which was unhappy with the treatment of Serbia by Austria-Hungary. Austria-Hungary's subsequent declaration of war on Serbia prompted a chain of events that led to World War I.



Kaiser Wilhelm II – (1859-1941) was the last German Emperor (Kaiser), reigning between 15th June 1888 until 9th November 1918. Wilhelm was a grandchild of Queen Victoria, and was related to many of the monarchs of Europe, including George V of the UK and Nicholas II of Russia. His support for Austria-Hungary in the crisis of July 1914 was a leading factor in the outbreak of World War I. Many sources suggest that he was not respected as a leader, and as a result, his two leading generals Paul von Hindenburg and Erich Ludendorff dictated most of German policy and strategy during the war. He abdicated in 1918, and fled to the Netherlands.



Woodrow Wilson – (1856-1924) was the 28th President of the United States, serving between 1913 and 1921. At the outbreak of World War I, in 1914, the US was neutral, but remained an important supplier to Great Britain and the Allies. However, after 2 1/2 years of war, America declared war on Germany on 6th April 1917, after Germany continued to attack neutral boats and ships. In early 1918, Wilson gave his outline of 14 points that he thought would bring lasting peace. This influenced the eventual Treaty of Versailles. He received the 1919 Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts.



David Lloyd George – (1863-1945) was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom throughout the latter part of the war effort, and in the years following the war. He was integral to reorganising the Allied military strategy to work more cohesively under one military commander. Lloyd George also played an important role after the war, being one of the 'Big Three' (alongside the leaders of France and the US) to negotiate the Treaty of Versailles with Germany. He represented the halfway point between the harsh demands of Clemenceau and the more lenient requests of Wilson.



Major Events

Event	Image	Description	Date/s	Fact
The Alliance System		Before 1914, Europe had formed two sides or alliances. Each member promised to help the others if there was a war. Many thought that as long as the camps were equal in strength they would not attack each other, and so peace would be kept. But these alliances became more suspicious of each other because of the quarrels over colonies and the arms race.	1879-1914	Defensive pacts stated that participating countries must aid an ally under attack.
Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand		On 28 th June 1914, Gavrilo Princip wandered the streets. He was a member of the Black Hand, a group of Serbian nationalists who were determined to help the Serbs break from Austro-Hungarian control. His goal was to murder Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Princip stood in the crowd and waited for the Archduke's car to pass. When it did it was going too fast. Franz Ferdinand's driver took a wrong turn. The car stopped, when Princip shot the Archduke and his wife in the chest.	28 th June 1914	Earlier, another assassination attempt against the Archduke had failed.
Underage soldiers		At the outbreak of war, the British Army had 700,000 men. Germany's army was over 3.7 million. When a campaign for volunteers was launched, 250,000 boys and men under age 19 answered. It's estimated that around half of those who fought on the front line were wounded, died or taken prisoner. In the early twentieth century most people didn't have birth certificates, so it was easy to lie about your age.	During all of WWI	Recruitment officers were paid two shillings and sixpence (£6 in today's money) for each recruit and would turn a blind eye to any concern they had about age.
Trench Warfare		To stop enemy advances, both sides built trenches, which stretched from the North Sea, through Belgium and France. As a result, neither side made much ground from late 1914 until early 1918. Attacks involved going across No Man's Land where attackers were open to machine gun fire, mines, and shells. Casualties were huge. Life in the trenches were awful, with diseases like trench foot rife. Mustard gas was a war agent used, causing blisters on skin and lungs.	September 1914 – November 1918	The trenches were 50-250 metres apart. In between, No Man's Land was littered with barbed wire, mines, and bodies.
Battle of the Somme		The Battle of the Somme was the largest battle of World War I on the Western Front. More than 3 million fought in the battle, with more than 1 million killed or injured. At the end of the battle, the Allies had advanced 6km.	1 st July 1916 – 18 th November 1916	The battle is known for being the first use of the tank.
Soldiers of Empire		When the war broke out, lots of men were very enthusiastic to fight in countries that were part of the British Empire. The number of colonial soldiers fighting in WWI was huge. Canada sent nearly half a million men, Australia over 300,000 and New Zealand sent nearly 130,000. India made the largest contribution, with 1.4 million soldiers being sent.	During all of WWI	Colonial troops won over 150 Victoria Crosses – the highest medal of bravery.
Armistice of 11th November		The Armistice of the 11 th November 1918 signalled the end of the fighting between the Allies and Germany. Previous armistices had already been agreed with the other central powers. It came into force at 11am. It marked a victory for the Allies and defeat for Germany although was not officially a German surrender.	11 th November 1918	The fighting ended on the 11 th hour of the 11 th day of the 11 th month in 1918.
The Treaty of Versailles		The Treaty of Versailles was the most important of the peace treaties bringing to an end World War I, ending conflict between Germany and the Allied Powers. It was signed in Versailles, but mostly negotiated in Paris. The most contentious of the requirements in the peace treaty was that Germany had to accept responsibility for all of the loss and damage in the war. They had to make massive repayments to other countries.	28 th June 1919	Many suggest that the treaty was too harsh on Germany, and created tensions which partially escalated World War II.

Timeline of Major Events

28 Jun, 1914 – Archduke Franz Ferdinand is killed. 28 Jul 1914 – Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia. Russia steps in to help Serbia Aug 1-4 1914 – Keeping promises to their allies, Germany, France, and Britain all enter the war. Sep 5-12 1914 – The advancing German army is stopped by British and French forces before Paris. 4 years of trench warfare begins. 11 Nov 1914 – The Ottoman Empire declares war on the Allies. 1 Jul 1916 – The Battle of the Somme begins. Over 1 million soldiers will be killed or wounded 8 Mar 1917 – The Russian Revolution begins. Tsar Nicholas II is removed from power. 6 Apr 1917 – The U.S enters the war, declaring war on Germany. 15 Jul 1918 – The Allies decisively win at the Second Battle of Marne. 11 Nov 1918 – Armistice signed. The fighting ends.