













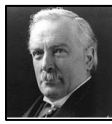
# WORLD WAR I KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER









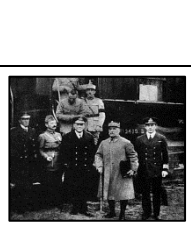

## Main Participating Countries

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

## Key People

<p><b>Franz Ferdinand</b> – (18 December 1863 – 28 June 1914) was the eldest son of Archduke Karl Ludwig of Austria, the younger brother of Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria. Following the death of Crown Prince Rudolf in 1889 and the death of Karl Ludwig in 1896, Franz Ferdinand became the heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne. On 28 June 1914, Franz Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated in Sarajevo by the 19-year-old Gavrilo Princip, a member of Young Bosnia. Franz Ferdinand's assassination led to <b>the July Crisis</b> and precipitated Austria-Hungary's declaration of war against Serbia, which in turn triggered a series of events that eventually led – four weeks after his death – to Austria-Hungary's allies and Serbia's allies declaring war on each other, starting World War I.</p>	<p><b>Wilhelm II or William II</b> - (January 1859 – 4 June 1941) was the last German Emperor (German: <i>Kaiser</i>) and King of Prussia from 15 June 1888 until his abdication on 9 November 1918.</p> 
<p><b>Woodrow Wilson</b> – (1856–1924) was the 28<sup>th</sup> 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 ½ years of war, America declared war on Germany on 6<sup>th</sup> 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.</p> 	<p><b>David Lloyd George</b> – (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.</p> 

## Major Events

Event	Image	Description	Date/s	Fact
Entangling Alliances		In the early 20 <sup>th</sup> Century, there was no one dominating European country. Consequently, each of the most powerful countries moved to make alliances with one another. Military defensive pacts were held between the allied powers of France, Great Britain, Russia and others, whilst an opposing central alliance was formed including Germany and Austria-Hungary.	1879–1914	Defensive pacts stated that participating countries must aid an ally under attack.
Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand		Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife Sophie, were assassinated by Gavrilo Princip, a member of the Serbian Black Hand Society. The aim of the assassination was to make the South Slav provinces a part of Yugoslavia.	28 <sup>th</sup> June 1914	Earlier, another assassination attempt against the Archduke had failed.
July Crisis		After Serbia's failure to make amends for the assassination, Austria-Hungary declared war on them. Russia (in pact with Serbia) declares war on Austria-Hungary, before Germany consequently declares war on Russia. By the 4 <sup>th</sup> August, all of the European powers from the Allied and Central Powers are at war.	July–August 1914	Britain were the last of the powers to declare war, on 4 <sup>th</sup> August 1914.
Trench Warfare		To prevent enemy advances, both sides built large 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 (in the middle) 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. It caused excruciating pain and often death.	From September 1914 until November 1918 (the end of the war).	The enemy trenches were generally 50 to 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. This was the first battle to use tanks.	1 <sup>st</sup> July 1916 – 18 <sup>th</sup> November 1916	The battle is known for being the first use of the tank.
The Russian Revolution & America Declares War		The Russian people, tired of the war and starving, rise up and the Russian Revolution begins. The provisional government are taken over in October by Lenin and the Bolsheviks.  President Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany, citing Germany's violation of its pledge to suspend unrestricted German warfare in the Northern Atlantic and Mediterranean. This had caused sinking of US ships.	8 March 1917  6 <sup>th</sup> April 1917	Petrograd, where the revolution began is now St Petersburg  The arrival of fresh US troops helped to turn the war.
Armistice of 11 <sup>th</sup> November		The Armistice of the 11 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> November 1918	The fighting ended on the 11 <sup>th</sup> hour of the 11 <sup>th</sup> day of the 11 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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 June 1914 – Archduke Franz Ferdinand is killed by a Serbian  
28 June 1914 – Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia  
August 1914 – Keeping promises to their allies, Germany, France and Britain all enter the war.  
September 1914 – The German army is stopped by British and French forces before Paris  
11 November 1918 – The Ottoman Empire declares war on the Allies.  
25 April 1915 – The Ottomans defeat the Allies at the Battle of Gallipoli.  
1 July 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.