

History GCSE

Summer Holiday Homework

Year 9 into 10

At the start of Year 10 you will be studying The First World War

Learn all the facts on the knowledge organiser. You will be tested on these at key points throughout the unit.

94 Facts You Need to Know!- The First World War

1. **Kaiser Wilhelm II**- The German ruler 1888-1918
2. **Weltpolitik**- the Kaiser's foreign policy- intended to make Germany a major world power by expanding its empire and armed forces
3. **The Triple Alliance**- alliance- formed 1882-Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
4. **The Triple Entente**- alliance- formed 1907- Britain, France, Russia
5. **Morocco Crisis, 1905**- flashpoint over imperialism- Germany and France- Kaiser made speech supporting Moroccan independence, conference followed
6. **Morocco Crisis, 1911**- flashpoint over imperialism- Germany and France- Kaiser sends gunboat *Panther* to Agadir
7. **Balkans Crisis, 1908**- - flashpoint over nationalism- Austria takes over provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Russia angry at occupation of Slavic land
8. **Assassination of Franz Ferdinand**- 28th June 1914, heir to Austrian throne killed by Serbian assassin Gavrilo Princip
9. **Slav nationalism**- desire for the Slavic people to have their lands in the Balkans- popular in Serbia and Russia
10. **July Crisis**- the chain of events in the summer of 1914 which led to war being declared
11. **Strength of the British military forces in 1914**- 0.5 million men
12. **Strength of the German military forces in 1914**- 1.5 million men
13. **Strength of the French military forces in 1914**- 0.9 million men
14. **Strength of the Russian military forces in 1914**- 0.5 million men
15. **Dreadnought** – Large and expensive battleship- Britain had 29 in their navy by 1914, Germany had 17
16. **Alfred von Schlieffen**- German Field Marshal (general)- created the Schlieffen Plan
17. **General Moltke**- changed the Schlieffen Plan
18. **War Games**- the process through which the German Army tested its plans (a trial run of the real thing on a smaller scale)
19. **August 1914** outbreak of the war
20. **B.E.F.**- British Expeditionary Force- the British army who went to fight in France at the start of the war- 15,000 highly trained men
21. **Battle of the Marne, September 1914** (known as Miracle of the Marne)- German advance held up- over 12,000 British troops killed

22. **Western Front**- the battlefields of France and Belgium
23. **Stalemate**- when the two opposing armies on the Western Front couldn't move due to the nature of defensive trench warfare
24. **Ottoman Empire** (Ottomans also known as Turks), modern day Turkey. Fought on the side of the Central Powers
25. **Gallipoli Campaign**, also known as the Dardanelles Campaign, 1915 to Jan 1916
26. **Gallipoli Campaign**: Allied casualties 252,000
27. **Gallipoli Campaign**: Ottoman casualties 315,500
28. **ANZAC** – Australia and New Zealand Army Corps
29. **Battle of Jutland**, June 1916
30. **Battle of Jutland- John Jellicoe** - Royal Navy, Admiral of the Fleet (cautious)
31. **Battle of Jutland- David Beaty**- Royal Navy, Admiral of the Fleet. Took over from Jellicoe after Jutland (aggressive)
32. **Battle of Jutland- Franz von Hipper**- German Commander-in-chief of the High Seas Fleet (main battle fleet). Commander in battle of Jutland.
33. **Battle of Jutland- Reinhard Scheer** - German Admiral, led the German fleet at the battle of Jutland
34. **Battle of Jutland**: Royal Navy ships lost 14
35. **Battle of Jutland**: German Navy ships lost 11
36. **Battle of Verdun**- began in February 1916- the Germans attacked the French fortress network at Verdun
37. **Battle of Verdun**- attritional warfare- the aim was to 'bleed France white'
38. **Battle of Verdun**- French forces were led by General Pétain
39. **Battle of Verdun**- there were around 700,000 casualties in the battle- they were about even on the German and French sides
40. **Battle of Verdun**- huge use of artillery- two sides fired 40-60 million shells- caused around 70% of casualties
41. **Battle of Verdun**-the British Somme campaign was launched to take German attention away from Verdun
42. **Douglas Haig** – British Field Commander- in charge of the British army from December 1915 to end of the war- including at Somme and Passchendaele
43. **Battle of the Somme**- July- November 1916
44. **Battle of the Somme**- 57,000 British casualties on the first day- 1st July 1916- worst day in British military history in terms of losses
45. **Battle of the Somme**- over 600,000 British and French casualties (disputed)
46. **Battle of the Somme**- 430,000-500,000 German casualties (disputed)
47. **Battle of the Somme**- July- November 1916
48. **Battle of Passchendaele (Third Ypres)**, July- November 1917
49. **Battle of Passchendaele (Third Ypres)**, Allied casualties 325,000 (disputed)
50. **Battle of Passchendaele (Third Ypres)**, German casualties 260,000 (disputed)
51. **Battle of Passchendaele (Third Ypres)**, 350 tanks used at Cambrai in November 1917 but the soldiers were unable to hold the ground they captured
52. **U-boats**- 217 German U-boats sunk 1914-18
53. **U-boats**- February 1917- German U-boats begin unrestricted submarine warfare
54. **U-boats**- sink over 860,000 tons of Allied shipping in April 1917 German. If this carried on Britain would lose the war
55. **Torpedoes** – Launched from a ship or plane, they explode on contact with a ship

56. **Depth charges:** dropped from a ship or plane which sink and then explode under pressure.
Used to blow up Uboats
57. **Mines or Sea Mines** – Metal bombs which were placed in the water which explode when a ship either moves over them or knocks into them
58. **Destroyer-** a type of Royal Navy Ship which fought on the surface (smaller than Dreadnought)
59. **Q ships-** ships which pose as merchant ships but actually hunt Uboats
60. **Lusitania,** sunk on 7 May 1915 brought USA into the war after 128 Americans killed
61. **Dugout** – protective holes dug out of the side of a trench
62. **Tommy-** Name for British Private- an ordinary soldier
63. **NCO-** Non-Commissioned Officer (just above a Private)
64. **Battle of Flers-Courcelette** (part of the Battle of the Somme) September 1916. First use of tanks in WW1
65. **Platoon-** group of around 50 soldiers
66. **Artillery-** creeping barrage- the tactic of firing artillery guns just ahead of your troops as they advance on the enemy to give them cover
67. **Artillery-** estimated that 60-80% of all deaths and injuries were caused by artillery fire during the war
68. **Machine Guns-** British army created its first unit dedicated to machine guns in 1915- called the Machine Gun Corps
69. **Machine Gun-** by 1918 most platoons had their own machine guns and troops even had their own light sub-machine guns
70. **Gas-** First Poison Gas Attack- April 1915- chlorine gas used by Germans
71. **Gas-** only 3,000 British casualties from gas attacks during the whole war
72. **Aircraft-** originally used for observation- used to spot targets for the artillery on the ground
73. **Aircraft-** in April 1915 aircraft were fitted with machine guns for the first time leading to air battles called 'dogfights'
74. **Aircraft-** by October 1918 the British RFC (Royal Flying Corps) had over 20,000 aircraft
75. **Paul von Hindenburg** – German commander, from 1916 lead Germany in a *de facto* military dictatorship throughout the remainder of the war
76. **Erich Ludendorff** – German commander (deputy to Hindenburg)
77. **Ferdinand Foch-** Commander-in-Chief of the French Army and Marshal of France, "Generalissimo of the Allied Armies" from spring 1918
78. **Joseph Joffre** - Commander-in-Chief of the French Army and Marshal of France
79. **The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** - a peace treaty signed March 1918 between the Russia and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire), that ended Russia's participation in World War I.
80. **US Impact-** April 1917- USA enter the war on the side of the Allies
81. **US Impact-** by early 1918 the US were sending 50,000 troops per month to France, along with heavy guns and tanks
82. **Division-** A military unit, in WW1 this consisted of roughly 30,000 men or more
83. **Spring Offensive** 1918- Germany's last big effort to win the war- Germans break through the Allied lines and get within 64km of Paris
84. **Operation Michael,** the German military operation which began the Spring Offensive
85. **Attritional warfare (war of attrition)** – the slow 'wearing away' of the enemy force like the sea eroding a cliff. Constant but slow.
86. **Fluid or Mobile warfare** – Where forces move quickly over territory and fight a moving battle unlike trench warfare (July to November 1918 on the Western Front)

87. **Stormtroopers**- Specialist soldiers of the German Army in World War I. In the last years of the war they were used new tactics to attack the Allies
88. **Hundred Days Offensive**- August to November 1918, the final push of WW1 where the Allies launched a series of successful offensives against the Central Powers
89. **Hindenburg Line**- A German defensive line, broken in 1918 during the Hundred Days Offensive
90. **US Impact**- had 1 million men in France by the summer of 1918- the largest army taking part by the end of the war
91. **Allied Blockade Impact**- Turnip Winter (1916-17)- German population living off little more than turnips
92. **Allied Blockade Impact**- November 1918- riots began at Kiel navy base and spread to many German cities
93. **9th November 1918**- Kaiser abdicates and flees the country- paves way for German politicians to negotiate a peace settlement
94. **11th November 1918** the end of the First World War