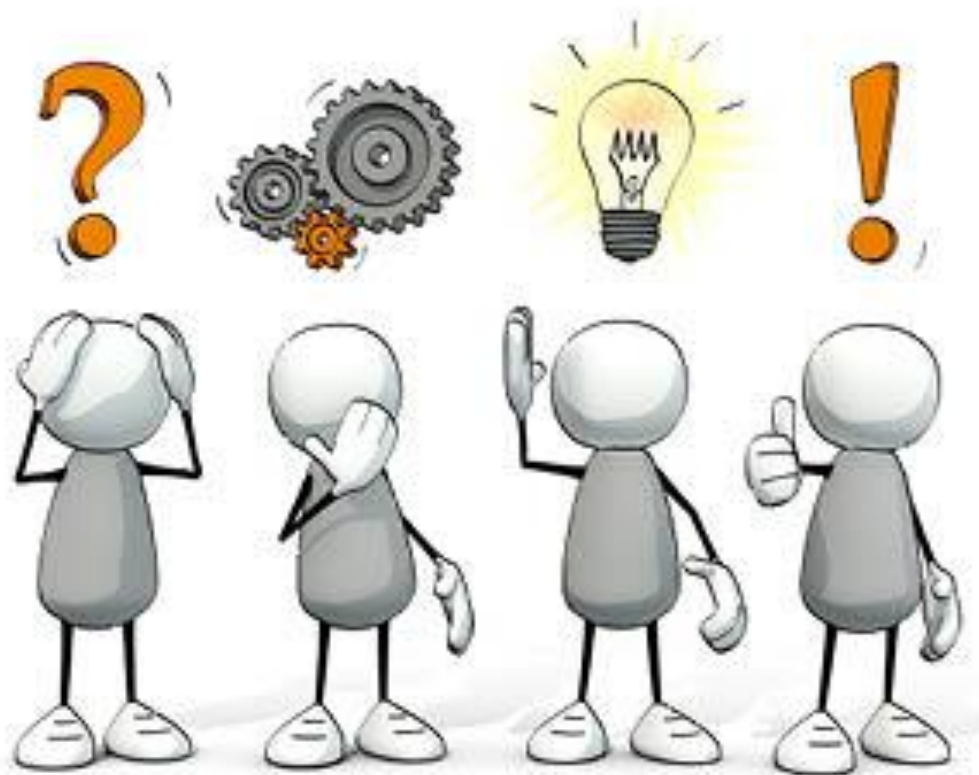


GCSE History Revision Guide

PAPER 1 – Conflict and Tension (WWI)



Name _____

Germany

Italy

Triple Alliance

Austria-Hungary

Strengths of alliance:



Weaknesses of alliance:



Britain

Russia

Triple Entente

France

Strengths of alliance:



Weaknesses of alliance:



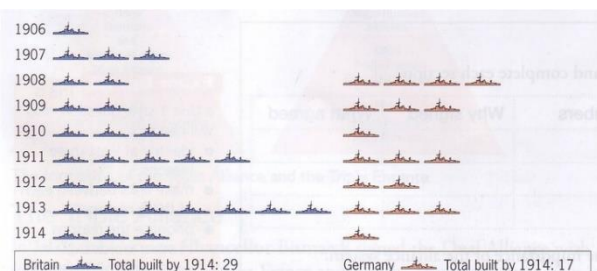
Splendid*



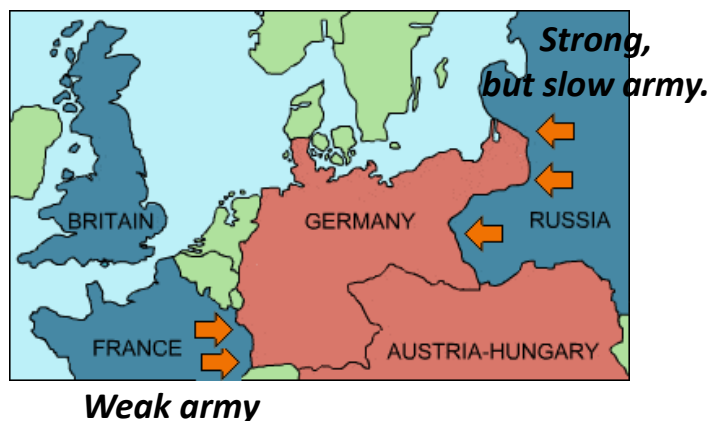
GERMAN
TRADE



Explain the Anglo German Rivalry:



Describe the Schlieffen Plan



	1900	1910	1914
France	0.7m	0.8m	0.9
Britain	0.6m	1.3m	0.5m
Russia	1.1m	1.3m	0.8m
Austria Hungary	0.25m	0.3m	0.35
Germany	0.5m	0.7m	1.5m
Italy	0.25m	0.3m	0.35m

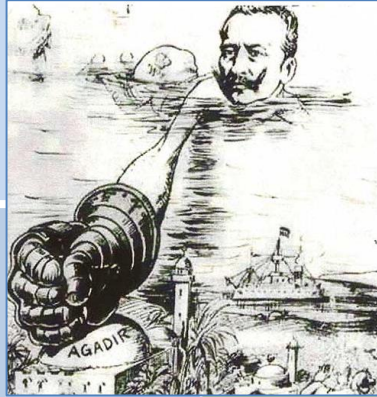
Which army was the most prepared for war?

Number of men trained in the army.

1905-6

Impact

Moroccan Crisis



1911

Impact

What did the French do?

What did Germany get?

What did Britain and France do?

Balkans Crisis

1908

Impact

What happened in Turkey?

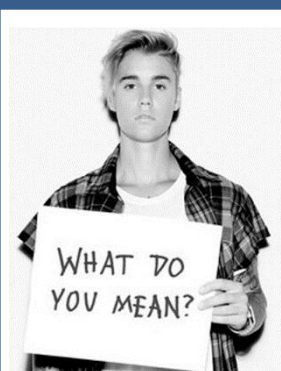
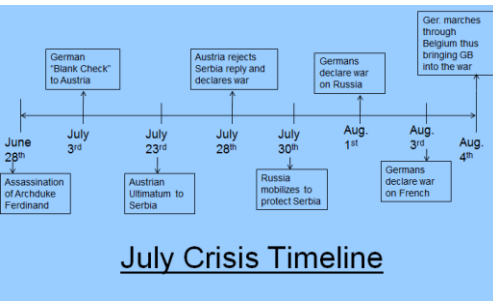
What did Serbia do?

What did Germany do?

What did Austria Hungary do?

How did this strengthen
the alliances?

How did the assassination of Franz Ferdinand start WWI?



What do the following terms mean?

Alliance System

Schlieffen Plan

July Crisis

Dreadnaught

Splendid Isolationism

Explain
why WWI
started?

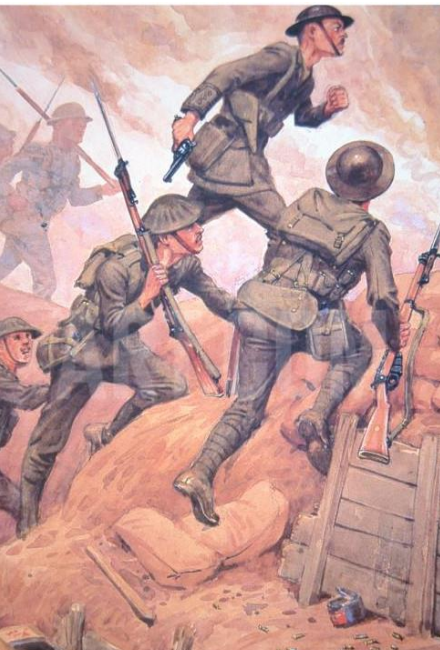
How did the Battle of the Marne contribute to a stalemate?



1.

2.

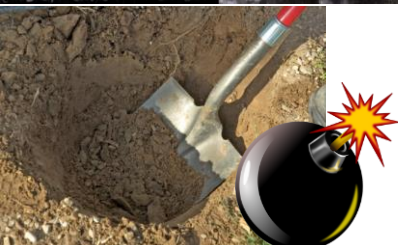
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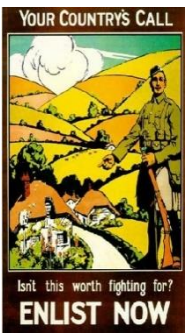


What were conditions like in the trenches?

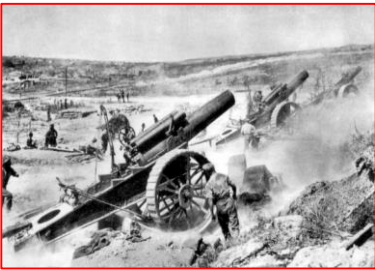
Due to the trenches warfare changed. Trenches actually _____ soldiers from snipers and _____. The only real tactic the generals had was if they sent enough men in the attack they could wear down the enemy, this was known as sending men _____. Caused heavy casualties. Some men dug tunnels and placed _____ under enemy trenches. The trenches were terrible, three problems in the trenches were; _____, _____ and _____.

*Over the top protected bombs
Trench foot lice rats artillery shells*





Travel around the world
 Had time to do hobbies
 Best food
 Patriotism
 (pride in your country)



✓

✓

X –

X-



✓

✓

X –

X-

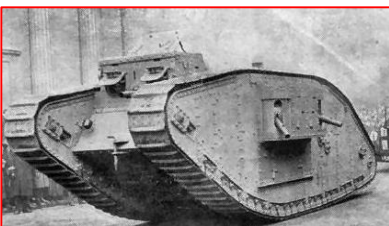


✓

✓

X –

X-



✓

✓

X –

X-

How did Germany attempt to 'bleed France white' at Verdun (Feb-July 1916)?

German Aims:

Who won?

To what extent was the Battle of the Somme a victory for the British army (July-Nov 1916)?

British Aims:

The Battle:

Reactions in Britain:

What was achieved by the Battle of Passchendaele July-Nov 1917?

Technology + the Weather:

Who won?:

Battle of the Mud	Heavy rain and mud	250,000	10,000 Germans	Britain and Germany	Artillery	Tanks
France and Germany	Britain and Germany	Attrition	57,000 British	Little land, 1.25 million men	Propaganda film	Haig
Bleed France dry	6 months	Reduce pressure	700,000 total casualties	Falkenhayn	Petain	1 week attack

What was the Gallipoli Campaign?

Churchill	Dardanelles	Turkey
1915	Russian Supplies	Navy
Submarines	Failure	Land attack

How was the campaign a crisis for Britain?

Russia	Left war
Reputation	Humiliation
Soldiers	Communication

What were the consequences to the campaign?

Heat	Decaying corpses	Russia
Frostbite	Humiliated	No supplies

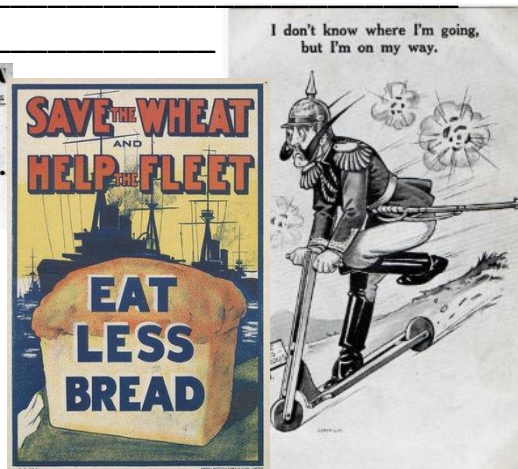
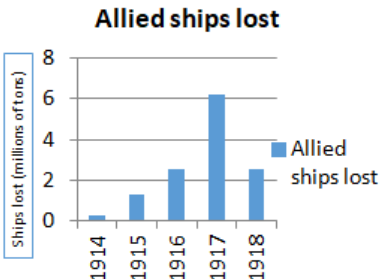
Why was the Gallipoli campaign a failure (March-Dec 1915)?

Answer each question using at least 4 of the key words in the table.



What was the significance of the War at Sea?





What reasons does this source give for why America joined the war?



P

E

E

What reasons does this source give for why America joined the war?

Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare is against mankind. The German policy has swept every restriction aside. Neutrality is no longer possible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved.

We do not act for selfish reasons. We desire no conquest. The world must be made safe for democracy. We shall fight for the things which we care deeply about.

Source B President Woodrow Wilson, in a speech to the US Congress made on April 2, 1917.

P

E

E

Ludendorff Offensive and Military
Advancements

Russia leaving the war

Breaking
of the
stalemate

Factor

What happened?

How did this help break the stalemate on the Western front?

Russia leaves the war

Britain stopped any German ships that were carrying food and supplies from getting into Germany.

USA joins the war

Weapons such as gas, tanks and planes were used.

Naval blockade

In March 1918 skilled German soldiers launched a massive attack on the Western front with artillery and gas. Germany advanced (moved forward) 64 miles. However, Germany's starving troops stopped to steal food, which slowed them down.

Germany's spring offensive

Germany bombed the Lusitania in 1915 which killed 198 American passengers. Germany also sent the Zimmerman telegram asking Mexico to help them against the USA.

New technology

A Communist uprising happened in Russia and their leader, Lenin, wanted to leave the war.

America joined the war on the allied side and sent a further 1.5 million soldiers to help them. This meant Germany panicked as they would have more troops to fight against and launched the Spring offensive.

250,000 people died of starvation in Germany and riots began in Germany. Sailors who were also starving refused to fight.

By the end of March the allies launched a counter attack to Germany's offensive and America had joined the war! Germany lost 230,000 men, Germany would now struggle to carry on.

This meant that the German soldiers fighting on the Eastern front against Russia could now be used on the Western front against the allies.

These contributed to many deaths and allowed for the advancement of soldiers.

'The war at sea was the main reason for Germany's defeat in the First World War.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer. [16 marks] + 4SPAG

Point

- War at sea

"The war at sea was the main reason for Germany's defeat in the First World War."

- Ludendorff Offensive

"Another reason why Germany lost WWI was because of the Ludendorff Offensive."

- USA joining the war

"A final reason why Germany lost WWI was because America joined the Allies."

Evidence - you need 3 bits of knowledge for each point.

War @ Sea:

1)

2)

3)

Ludendorff

1)

2)

3)

USA:

1)

2)

3)

- Explain - link each bit of knowledge back to the question

"This led to Germany losing the war because..."

"This was the main reason Germany lost the war because..."

"This led to Germany losing the war because..."

"This was more important than the war at sea because..."

"This led to Germany losing the war because..."

"This was the main reason Germany lost the war because..."

Judgement: Which reason is the most important? Do you agree with the statement?
"Overall, I agree/disagree with the statement because..."

A Alliances

mark /5

Question	Answer	Y/N
1 Which countries made up the Triple Alliance?		
2 Which area of French land had Germany taken from them?		
3 What was Germany's biggest fear?		
4 Why was Austria-Hungary worried about Serbia?		
5 Which countries made up the Triple Entente?		

B Anglo-German Rivalry

mark /5

Question	Answer	Y/N
1 What was 'splendid isolation'?		
2 Which country became Britain's main rival?		
3 What was the name of the aggressive policy Germany used to pressurise their rivals?		
4 Which new warship did Britain launch?		
5 Why was Britain suspicious of Germany's growing navy?		

C Preparations for War

mark /5

Question	Answer	Y/N
1 Why did countries increase their armies?		
2 Why was the German army so powerful?		
3 Which country did Austria-Hungary rely upon for support?		
4 What was Plan 17?		
5 Name one of the strengths of the Russian army		

D Morocco and the Balkans mark /5		
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 What did the Kaiser do to upset France in Morocco?		
2 Why did the Kaiser leave the Algeiras conference upset?		
3 What was the Panther that the Kaiser sent in 1911?		
4 Which two countries put pressure on the Balkans countries?		
5 Which country did Austria-Hungary take over/annexe in 1908?		

E Assassination of Franz Ferdinand mark /5		
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 Which Entente country supported Serbia?		
2 Who supported Austria?		
3 From which country was Franz Ferdinand's assassin from?		
4 What was the name of the assassin?		
5 What did Austria issue to Serbia?		

F The Schlieffen Plan mark /5		
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 Why did Germany plan to attack France before Russia?		
2 How successful was Belgian resistance?		
3 How did the Russians weaken the plan?		
4 What was the BEF?		
5 What was the name of the disastrous French attack on Germany?		

A Battle of the Marne

mark

/5

Question	Answer	Y/N
1 How did Russia cause Germany problems?		
2 Name one other problem the Germany army faced		
3 How did the French get their troops to Paris?		
4 Give one reason to show Britain + France won the Battle of the Marne		
5 What was the 'race to the sea'?		

B Trench Warfare

mark

/5

Question	Answer	Y/N
1 What was attrition?		
2 What was a sapper?		
3 How large were some corpse rats?		
4 How long did soldiers spend in the trenches?		
5 What luxuries did they receive?		

C New Technologies and Tactics

mark

/5

Question	Answer	Y/N
1 Which weapon caused the most casualties during WW1?		
2 Why was the machine gun better as a defensive weapon?		
3 What the main purpose of gas?		
4 Name one advantage of the tank		
5 What technology, which took part in 'dogfights' increased to 23,000 by 1918?		

D The Battle of Verdun mark /5		
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 What was the Germans aim at Verdun?		
2 What colour did the German commander, von Falkenhayn, claim he was going to 'bleed' the French?		
3 Who was Marshall Petain?		
4 Which offensive/battle did Verdun force the British to launch in July 1916?		
5 Give one example to show how the Germans won the Battle of Verdun.		

E The Battle of the Somme mark /5		
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 What was the British aim at the Somme?		
2 What took place for a week before the battle?		
3 Explain the significance of the figure 57,000 to the British.		
4 What did the British government make in order to increase morale back in Britain?		
5 Which British commander earned the nickname 'the Butcher of the Somme'?		

F The Battle of Passchendaele mark /5		
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 What did the British set off at Messines?		
2 Give one example to show that this explosion was successful.		
3 What was the Battle of Passchendaele nicknamed?		
4 Which new weapon/technology did the mud defeat?		
5 Who won the Battle of Passchendaele, why?		

A Gallipoli

mark /5

Question	Answer	Y/N
1 What was the aim of the Gallipoli campaign?		
2 Why did the British naval attack fail?		
3 Where were the ANZAC troops from?		
4 What caused the spread of disease?		
5 How did the failed campaign affect Churchill?		

B War at Sea

mark /5

Question	Answer	Y/N
1 What was the British navy's main action during World War One?		
2 What was the purpose of the British Blockade?		
3 How successful was the British Blockade?		
4 Who was Admiral Scheer?		
5 Give one reason to argue that Britain won the Battle of Jutland?		

C The U-Boat Campaign

mark /5

Question	Answer	Y/N
1 What was the aim of the U-boat campaign?		
2 How much grain did Britain have left by May 1917?		
3 What was Britain forced to bring in during 1917 to deal with food shortages?		
4 How did the British navy protect their supply ships?		
5 What was the sinking of the Lusitania so significant?		

D USA joins the War mark /5		
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 What did America provide for Britain + France?		
2 What passenger ship did the Germans sink, contributing to the USA joining the war?		
3 Which country did Germany try to ally with against the USA?		
4 What did Germany sink in 1917?		
5 Why was their impact on the war delayed?		

E Ludendorff Offensive mark /5		
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 How did Russia leaving the war help the Germans?		
2 Why did Germany need a quick victory? (before the summer of 1918)		
3 What new tactics did he use to try to break through the Allied lines?		
4 Which city came in to range of their heavy guns?		
5 Give one example to show how the offensive was a failure for Germany		

F Breaking the Stalemate + Foch and Haig mark /5		
Question	Answer	Y/N
1 What was the 'Black Day' for the German army?		
2 What was the 'Hundred Days'?		
3 Why did the Kaiser abdicate?		
4 Which offensive did Foch successfully stop in 1918?		
5 Describe Haig's success during the 'Hundred Days'		