

How did WW1 impact and change Europe?

When? (Key Knowledge)

June 1914	Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria is assassinated by a Serbian terrorist.
	Following a number of threats, Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
August 1914	Germany declares war on Russia in support of Austria-Hungary before declaring war on France. Following a German invasion of Belgium, Britain declares war on Germany.
September 1914	The German army is stopped short of Paris by British and French soldiers. Trench warfare begins.
April 1917	America declares war on Germany.
November 1918	Armistice agrees that sees Germany admit defeat. Guns fall silent at 11am.

Diagrams and Symbols

Main Participating Countries			
Allied Countries		Central Powers	
Country	Flag	Country	Flag
France		Germany	
United Kingdom		Austria-Hungary	
Italy		Ottoman Empire (Modern Turkey)	
Russia		Bulgaria	
U.S.A			

Who?

Winston Churchill	- Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945. - Advocated that the UK adopt a strong stance against Germany.
Woodrow Wilson	President of the United States during the war.
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	German ruler during WW1.

Background Information

World War I began in 1914, after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and lasted until 1918. During the conflict, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire fought against Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Romania, Japan and the United States. Thanks to new military technologies and the horrors of trench warfare, World War I saw unprecedented levels of carnage and destruction. By the time the war was over, more than 16 million people (soldiers and civilians) were dead.

What? (Key vocab)

Spelling	Definition
Trench 	Deep, long ditches dug into the ground where soldiers lived, fought, and slept on the Western Front.
U-boat 	German military submarines used to sink enemy warships and merchant supply ships.
Propaganda 	Posters, adverts, and news stories designed to persuade people to join the army or support the war effort.
Armistice 	The official agreement signed on November 11, 1918, to stop fighting.
Memorial 	Physical monuments or sites built after the war to remember those who served and died.
Poppy 	The red flower of remembrance, inspired by the battlefield fields of Flanders.
Contraband 	Illegal or forbidden goods (like weapons or food) smuggled into or out of a country during war.

WW1



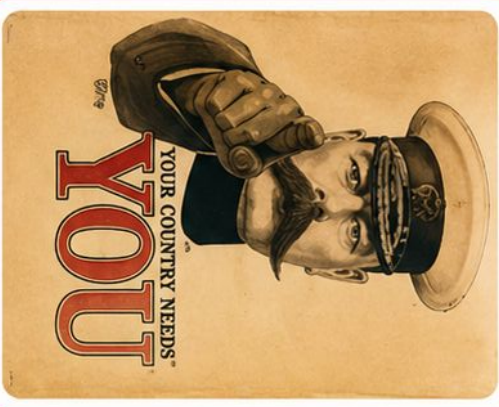
trench



U-boat



propaganda



armistice



memorial



poppy



contraband

