

MADANI GIRLS SCHOOL YEAR 9 HALF TERM 3

HISTORY

Key Terms		Key events we study						
Militarism	The opinions or actions of people	Event	Image		Description		Date/s	Fact
	who believe that a country should use armies and force to gain power and achieve its goals	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		From September 1914 until November 1918 (the	The enemy trenches were generally 50 to 250 metres apart. In	
Alliances	When countries or people join together because it helps all groups to do so – in the case of WWI for			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.		end of the war).	between, No Man's Land was littered with barbed wire, mines, and bodies.	
Imperialism	protection The policy of taking control over other countries as part of an empire and to gain access to the resources of these countries	Battle of the Somme	en al	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.
		America Declares War	NEWYORK COORNAL Houre by a View of 323 to 39 Paceto for Recorder WAR IS DECLARED BY U.S.	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.			6 th April 1917	The arrival of fresh US troops helped to turn the war.
Nationalism	The belief that one's country is superior to other countries	Armistice		The Armistice of the fighting b	The Armistice of the 11 th November 1918 signaled the end of the fighting between the Allies and Germany. Previous armistices had already been agreed with the other central		ן ן th	The fighting ended on the 11 th hour of
Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view and to convince people to form opinions which suit your point of view – often used by governments	of 11 th November		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.		November 1918	the 11 th day of the 11 th month in 1918.	
		Trenches Cross Section						
		Sandb	ags Barbed	wire t	Aircraft can warn of the build-up of enemy troops before an attack	Concrete block house for a machine-gun	C.	Long-range artillery is placed about 10 km behind the front line. These guns fire at advancing enemy troops
Stalemate	A situation in which no one can win	200	9		Barbed wire: metres deep and an impassable obstacle for any troops		Reserve	Carlos and
Attrition	Very slow and gradual progress	C	1 4	per la	able to reach it			Communication trenches
Shell shock	An emotional or psychological condition brought about by long term experience of war			Ammunition shelf	Contraction of the second			them to encounter the
Memorial	A statue, structure or written piece created to remind people of a person or event	Dug-out	Fire Duck	e step boards	No Man's Land (the stretch of land between the trenches of the opposing sides) has already been churned up by shell fire. In wet weather it becomes a mass of mud, making it even harder for troops to cross PRO	dire arti	Int-line dug-outs wide protection not against a act hit from an illery shell IG ATTACKING T	A deep dug-out. German ones could be 15 m below ground and too well constructed to be damaged by shell fire ROOPS

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