

## Key Terms

<b>Militarism</b>	The opinions or actions of people who believe that a country should use armies and force to gain power and achieve its goals
<b>Alliances</b>	When countries or people join together because it helps all groups to do so – in the case of WWI for protection
<b>Imperialism</b>	The policy of taking control over other countries as part of an empire and to gain access to the resources of these countries
<b>Nationalism</b>	The belief that one's country is superior to other countries
<b>Propaganda</b>	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
<b>Stalemate</b>	A situation in which no one can win
<b>Attrition</b>	Very slow and gradual progress
<b>Shell shock</b>	An emotional or psychological condition brought about by long term experience of war
<b>Memorial</b>	A statue, structure or written piece created to remind people of a person or event

## Key events we study

Event	Image	Description	Date/s	Fact
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.	1 <sup>st</sup> July 1916 – 18 <sup>th</sup> November 1916	The battle is known for being the first use of the tank.
America Declares War		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 <sup>th</sup> April 1917	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 signaled 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.

## Trenches Cross Section

