

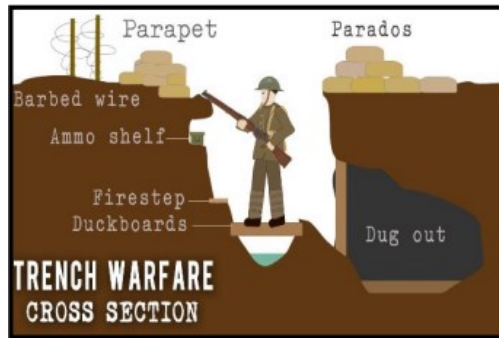
Archduke Franz Ferdinand

The assassination of Franz Ferdinand (Archduke of Austria) sparked the outbreak of World War One.



Trench Warfare

Many battles were fought using trench warfare. Long ditches were dug in the ground. Soldiers lived in the trenches and sometimes climbed out to attack. A famous example of trench war was the Battle of the Somme which started in July 1916.



A child's War (WWI) -
What was life like for children
and young adults in wartime
Britain?



The Alliance system

Many countries had made alliances with one other. They agreed to protect each other. If one was attacked, the others would defend them. The war was fought between:

- **The Triple Alliance:** Germany, Austria-Hungary and their allies.
- **The Triple Entente:** Great Britain, France and Russia



Key Dates

June 1914: Assassination of Franz Ferdinand
August 1914: Germany invades Belgium. Britain declares war on Germany
August 1914: Battle of Mons
October 1914: Battle of Ypres
December 1914: Christmas truce
April 1915: Gas attack on Ypres
April 1915: Allied landings at Gallipoli
February 1916: Britain introduces conscription
July 1916: Battle of the Somme begins
July 1917: The United States declares war on Germany
March 1918: Start of German Spring Offensive
November 1918: Armistice

Key vocabulary

Ruler	Conflict
Regin	Treaty
Democracy	Hostility
Election	Source
Opposition	Citizen
Resistance	Eye-witness
Invasion	Alliance
Triumph	Empire
Parliament	
Government	



Remembrance day

Every year on 11 November, people in the UK stop for a short moment of reflection. Poppies, which grew on the barren fields of World War One, are used to remember soldiers who died.



The Home Front:

The Home Front during World War One refers to life in Britain during the war itself. The Home Front saw a massive change in the role of women, rationing, and the bombing of parts of Britain by the Germans (the first time civilians were targeted in war), conscientious objectors and strikes by discontented workers.

