

Revision Guide

Conflict and Tension: First World War 1894-1918



Part One:

- Long-term causes of the First World War The Moroccan Crises
- The Balkans Crises
- The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

Part Two:

- The Schlieffen Plan
- Trench Warfare
- Key Battles: Verdun, the Somme, Passchendaele, Gallipoli

Part Three:

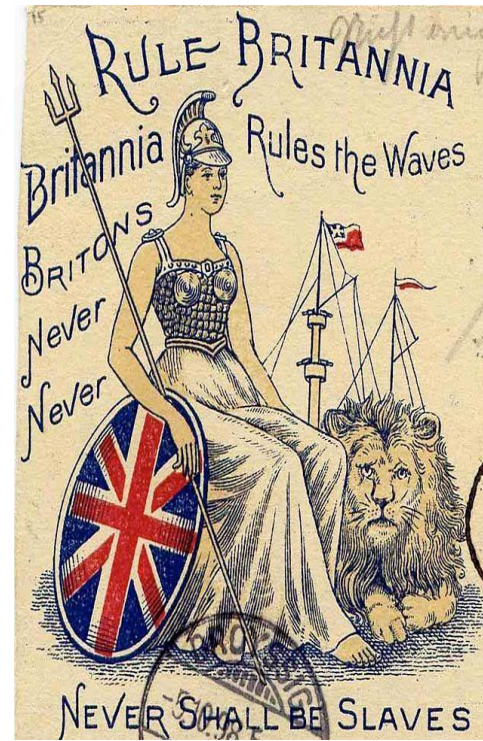
- The War at Sea and the Battle of Jutland
- The Russian Exit and the Entry of the USA
- Ludendorff's Spring Offensive
- The Hundred Day's Offensive
- The Impact of the War on the Home Fronts
- Why was Germany defeated?



Europe Before World War One

Europe before the First World War was a 'power struggle.' The larger powers were competing for land, power, money and prestige. Use the information on this page to help you to fill out the 'fact files' on page 3.

Britain had been building up the **Royal Navy** for centuries. The Royal Navy would sail all over the world and conquer (take) land for the **British Empire**. By 1914, the British Empire stretched over 25% of the entire globe and made Britain extremely rich. Britain was practicing '**Splendid Isolation**,' meaning that she was focussing on her own growth and power and protecting her **colonies** (land abroad). In 1889, the British government invested £20million into the Royal Navy to build new battleships protect the Empire. They also passed a law called the '**Two Power Standard**.' This meant that the British Navy had to be equal in strength to the next two Navy's combined. However, as Germany's power increased in the late 1890's, Britain started to feel more and more threatened. This was made worse when Germany supported the Boers (a group living in a British colony) in an uprising against the British. Germany was clearly a threat to Britain and in 1907, after the first Moroccan Crisis, Britain signed an **alliance** with Russia and France for extra protection.



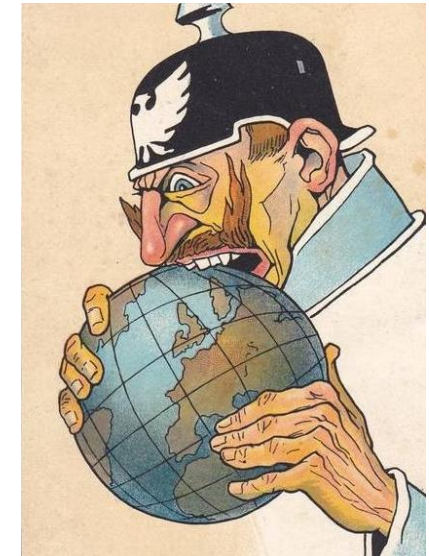
Germany was formed in 1871, after many small states unified (joined together). Germany also won a war against France and gained the coal-rich area of **Alsace-Lorraine**. In 1888, Kaiser Wilhelm II became the leader of Germany. He began by growing **German industry** and between 1880 and 1910, Germany's coal production quadrupled. By 1913, Germany was producing more iron and steel than Britain and German industry dominated Europe. The Kaiser was also eager to make Germany a '**world power**' by growing her military and empire. He was the grandson of Queen Victoria and always admired the strength of the British Empire, he wanted Germany's Empire to be just as strong. In 1898, the Kaiser introduced '**Weltpolitik**' which means 'world policy.' This was his plan to make Germany a 'world power.' He passed several **naval laws** to grow the German Navy and used these new battleships to conquer some land in Africa. However, the British Royal Navy and the British Empire still remained superior. To make matters worse, there were a lot of problems inside Germany. The growth in industry had made German businessmen very rich but the factories workers were not getting paid enough. They joined **trade unions** who started to organise strikes and put pressure on the government to improve working conditions.

In the early-1880's France had been the strongest **military power** in Europe. However, the French had been beaten by German forces in the **Franco-Prussian War** of 1870 and had lost the coal-rich area of **Alsace-Lorraine**. This was a huge blow to their national pride and from this point on, France wanted revenge on the Germans. Paris was the centre of European **culture** in regards to fashion, food, painting, writing, art and even science (e.g. Louis Pasteur, Marie Curie). The **French Empire** was second-largest to Britain giving them a lot of power and wealth. However, French **industry** was beginning to fall behind other countries like Britain and Germany. Furthermore, despite being around the same size as Germany, the French population was shrinking year-on-year.

Russia is by far the **largest country** in the world and has large amounts of **natural resources** like oil, coal and gold. However, at this time, a lot of the natural resources were still undiscovered and a lot of the land could not be farmed because it was too cold. Russia had a massive **population** (160 million people) and many different **ethnic** (race) and religious groups. Sometimes, conflict would arise between these groups. There was a huge gap between rich and poor and around 85% of the Russian people were illiterate **peasants** relied on farming for their income. Poor harvests meant that it was common for many to die in the Winter. Russia had a **Tsar** (king) called Nicolas II. He believed that he was chosen by God and could not be questioned but he was not a very good leader. Russia lost a war with Japan in 1904-5 which made the Tsar unpopular.

The countries of **Austria & Hungary** had unified (joined together) in 1867, making **Austria-Hungary**. There were many different ethnic groups within the country. Many of these ethnic groups wanted **independence** (freedom) from Austria-Hungary. The leader of Austria-Hungary, Franz Josef was old and was struggling to keep control. He was a popular emperor but the politicians that ran the country were very unpopular.

Italy was a new country that wanted to grow its strength and power by gaining an empire. However, Italy did not have a strong military or a strong industry, meaning that they found it hard to conquer land abroad.



Knowledge

Europe Before World War One

Fact File: Britain

Positives/Strengths:

Weaknesses/Worries

Fact File: Germany

Positives/Strengths:

Weaknesses/Worries

Fact File: France

Positives/Strengths:

Weaknesses/Worries

Fact File: Russia

Positives/Strengths:

Weaknesses/Worries

Fact File: Austria-Hungary

Positives/Strengths:

Weaknesses/Worries

Fact File: Italy

Positives/Strengths:

Weaknesses/Worries

The Triple Entente, Signed 1907

The Triple Alliance, signed 1882

Application



Source A: A British propaganda poster from 1915

Question One: Source A supports the British Empire in 1915. How do you know? (4 marks)

One way that I know is that it shows (describe it...) This is supportive of the British Empire because... (give a developed explanation of why it's supportive)

Another way that I know is that it was made by...(provenance) This would be supportive of the British Empire because... (give a developed explanation of why it's supportive)



Source B: A French cartoon from 1914 showing the Kaiser.

Question One: Source B is critical of Kaiser Wilhelm II in 1914. How do you know? (4 marks)

One way that I know is that it shows (describe it...) This is critical of the Kaiser because... (give a developed explanation of why it's critical)

Another way that I know is that it was made by...(provenance) This would be critical of the Kaiser because... (give a developed explanation of why it's critical)

Top Tips!

Question 1 on your First World War paper will be a **source question**. You will be asked how you know that a source 'opposes' or is 'critical' of something or how a source 'supports' something.

Opposes/Critical: This means that the source is against the thing/person in question or is showing it negatively.

Supports: This means that the source is in favour of the thing/person in question or is showing it positively.

You need to explain **TWO** ways that you know and use your own knowledge and evidence to support your argument.

You will talk about **content and provenance**.

I would advise you to spend a minute or two annotating the source.

Imperialism and Alliances Case Study: The Moroccan Crises of 1905-6 and 1911

The First Moroccan Crisis 1905-6

Cause:
Why did the Kaiser say that France should not have Morocco in 1905? (three reasons)

What happened at the International conference in 1906?

What were the consequences of the First Moroccan Crisis? (Explain at least two consequences in detail)

The Second Moroccan Crisis 1911

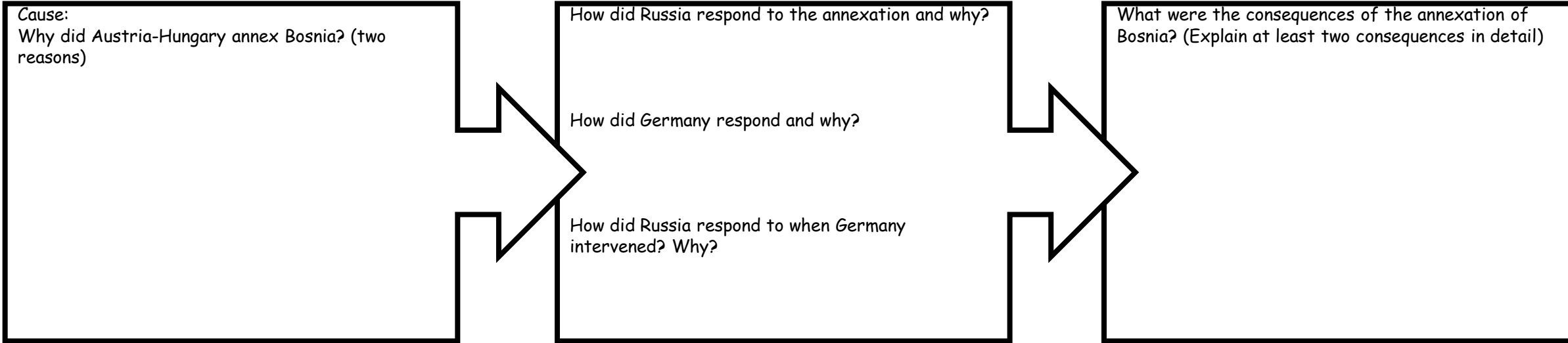
Cause:
Why did the Kaiser say that France should not have Morocco in 1905? (three reasons)

What happened at the International conference in 1906?

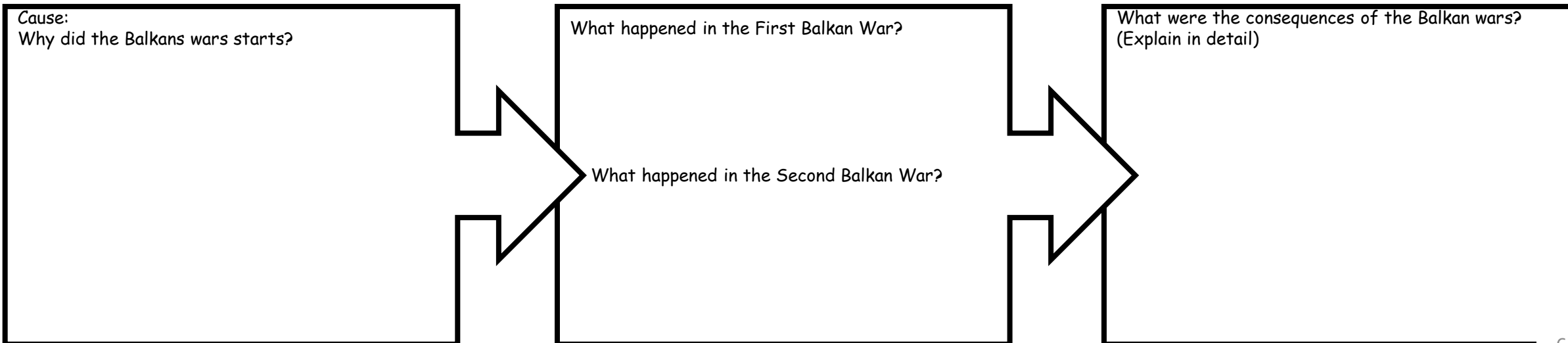
What were the consequences of the First Moroccan Crisis? (Explain at least two reasons in detail)

Imperialism and Alliances Case Study: Trouble in the Balkans

The First Balkans Crisis (AKA Annexation of Bosnia 1908)



The Second Balkans Crisis (AKA Balkan Wars 1912-13)



Application

Question 3 will ask you to write an 'account' of something. This basically means to write a report of an event.

You need to:

- Write two **developed paragraphs** in **time order**.
- You need to say **how one event 'led to' another event**.
- You need to show off your knowledge.
- The examiner is testing your ability to understand what causes an event and the impact of an event.
- The question will normally give you a specific date- focus on that date and the immediate aftermath. **DO NOT JUMP YEARS AHEAD.**

Question 3: Write an account of how events in the Balkans in 1908 led to an international crisis (8 marks)

In 1908.... (What happened? Why?)

This led to an international crisis because....(What happened as a consequence)

Question 3: Write an account of how events Morocco in 1905-06 led to an international crisis (8 marks)

In 1905.... (What happened? Why?)

This led to the international conference in 1906 (What happened?)

This led to an international crisis because....(What happened as a consequence)

STRETCH & CHALLENGE: Question 4 on your paper is an essay question. You will be given a statement and asked 'how far' you agree with it. Try the question below using the structure provided. Note, **this is quite a challenging example** of this question but it's good to practice harder examples to help build skills and understanding.

'The weakness of the Turkish Empire was the main reason for conflict in the Balkans.' How far do you agree with this statement? (16 marks + 4 SPaG)

Paragraph 1: A very brief introduction- do you agree or not? Why?

Paragraph 2: Write a P.E.E. paragraph explaining Turkish weakness, give examples of conflict that was caused as a result of Turkish weakness and clearly explain it using your own knowledge.

Paragraph 3 & 4: Write two more P.E.E. paragraph explaining two other factors (e.g. actions of other large powers like Austria-Hungary, Nationalism of countries like Serbia).

Paragraph 5: Write a supported conclusion making a judgement about whether you agree or disagree with the statement. Try and make links between two factors (e.g. how one led to the other).

Sentence starters that you might want to use:

I do/do not agree with the statement because...

Turkish weakness was an important cause of conflict in the Balkans. By 1908, Turkey was weak because... An example of a conflict that started a result of Turkish weakness was.... This was a problem because...

However, actions of other large powers was also important. For example, Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia in 1908, they did this because.... This was a problem because.... Furthermore, Russia was involved in the Balkans because.... This was a problem because....

Nationalism was also very important. Nationalism is... An example of nationalism in the Balkans was Serbia. Serbia wanted..... This was a problem because...

In conclusion, I do/not agree with the statement because...



Use your knowledge organiser to complete this table in as much detail as possible.

<p>Militarism: What is militarism?</p> <p>Precise examples of Militarism:</p> <p>How does militarism lead to War?</p>	<p>Alliances: What is an alliance?</p> <p>Precise examples of Alliances:</p> <p>How does the alliance system lead to War?</p>
<p>Imperialism: What is imperialism?</p> <p>Precise examples of Imperialism:</p> <p>How does imperialism lead to War?</p>	<p>Nationalism: What is nationalism?</p> <p>Precise examples of nationalism:</p> <p>How does nationalism lead to War?</p>

The Four MAIN Long-Term Causes of The First World War.



How many links can you find between the four MAIN long-term causes? Draw a line and write the link. The first one is done for you!

The Triple Alliance was signed in 1882 because Germany was threatened by the prospect of 'encirclement.' It contained Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.	The 'Scramble for Africa' was when countries in Europe tried to seize land in Africa for their Empires. They did this to try and grow their power, wealth and influence.	The Naval Arms Race is when Germany and Britain were competing for the strongest Navy. Britain had always had the superior navy but Kaiser Wilhelm II worked hard to make Germany's a fairly close second.	The Triple Entente Alliance was signed in 1907 as a response to the growing power of Germany. Countries felt threatened and suspicious. It contained Britain, France and Russia.
In 1906, the Dreadnought was developed by the British Admiral John Fisher. It was a new warship which was 585 feet long and had the capacity to carry a crew of 800 men. It had high-calibre guns and was the fastest battleship of its day, reaching 21 knots at full-speed. By 1914, the German's had 17 and the British had 29	The People of Bosnia identified as Serbian. They called themselves 'Bosnian Serbs.' The two countries wanted to unite and recreate 'Greater Serbia.' This was a time of great glory for both countries, when they were both free from Austrian-Hungarian oppression.	The German national anthem of 1914 had the lyrics ' <i>Deutschland, Deutschland uber alles, uber alles in der Welt</i> ' which translates to ' <i>Germany, Germany above all, above all in the World.</i> ' This illustrates the national pride that German's felt at the time and portrays a strong and power image to other countries.	Since 1750, the British Empire had been the largest in the world. At it's height, Britain owned over 100 colonies abroad and it was said that ' <i>the sun never set on the British Empire.</i> ' Germany had always been envious of Britain's Empire.
In 1898, the German Kaiser announced that he was going to build 41 battleships. This was the first steps in building the German Navy, a prospect that made Britain suspicious. Britain needed a large navy because it is an island, but Germany did not. What were they going to do with it? Why did they need it?	Britain felt immense pride in her Navy. It's glorification as the world's best fleet stretched back to the reign of Elizabeth I. Britain would do anything to protect the Royal Navy.	The two alliances that had been signed by 1907 meant that, if there was ever a small dispute between two countries, their allies would also become involved in order to support them. This is how a small conflict turns into a World War. The alliance system changed the nature of international warfare.	Key Military <input type="checkbox"/> Alliances <input type="checkbox"/> Imperialism <input type="checkbox"/> Nationalism <input type="checkbox"/>

Militarism

Alliances



Imperialism

Nationalism

Nationalism and Alliances Case Study: The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

Cause:
Who were the Black Hand Gang?

Who was Archduke Franz Ferdinand?

Why did the Black Hand Gang want to assassinate Archduke Franz Ferdinand? What were they trying to achieve?

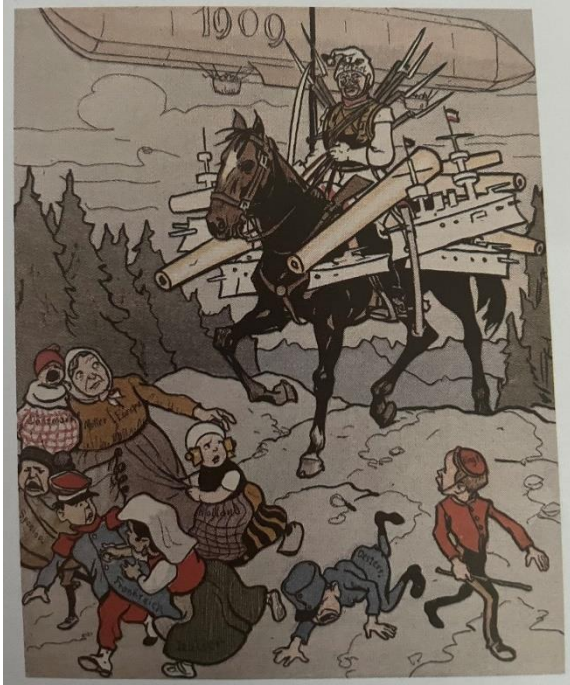
Explain what happened on the 28th June 1914 in Sarajevo in detail...

What were the consequences of the Assassination?



Annotate the source to identify which country each person represents. How does your knowledge 'match' the source (e.g. *I can see that Russia is telling Austria-Hungary 'if you hit that little feller I'll...'* From my knowledge, I know that he is referring to Serbia and that Russia feels protective over Serbia because they are both Slav.)

Application



Source A: The cover of a German journal from 1909. It shows citizens of various European countries running from Germany.

Question One: Source A supports German militarism in 1909. How do you know? (4 marks)

One way that I know is that it shows (describe it...) This is supportive of German militarism because... (give a developed explanation of why it's supportive)

Another way that I know is that it was made by...(provenance) This would be supportive of German militarism because... (give a developed explanation of why it's supportive)



Source B: A French cartoon from 1907 showing the Kaiser being kicked by Russia, France and Britain.

Question One: Source B supports the Triple Entente. How do you know? (4 marks)

One way that I know is that it shows (describe it...) This is supportive of the Triple Entente because...(give a developed explanation of why it's supportive)

Another way that I know is that it was made by...(provenance) This is supportive of the Triple Entente because...(give a developed explanation of why it's supportive)

Question 4: 'Alliances was the most important cause of the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? (16 marks + 4 SPaG)

Paragraph 1: A very brief introduction- do you agree or not? Why?

Paragraph 2: Write a P.E.E. paragraph explaining what an alliance is, give examples of alliances and clearly explain how it led to war using your own knowledge.

Paragraph 3 & 4: Write two more P.E.E. paragraph explaining two other factors (e.g. militarism, imperialism, nationalism).

Paragraph 5: Write a supported conclusion making a judgement about whether you agree or disagree with the statement. Try and make links between two factors (e.g. how one led to the other).

Sentence starters that you might want to use:

I do/do not agree with the statement because....

Alliances were an important cause of the First World War. An alliance is... One example of an alliance is.... Another example of an alliance is... The alliance system was an important cause of the war because it built tension, for example...

However, militarism was another very important cause. Militarism is when... An example of militarism is... This led to war because... (here, you could think about how it made other countries feel).

Nationalism was also very important. Nationalism is... An example of nationalism is the Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. This was when...(what happened?) This led to war because...

In conclusion, I do/not agree with the statement because...

Application

Question 2 on your First World War paper will be another source question. This time you will have TWO sources and you will be asked how useful the two sources are to an historian studying something.

You have to:

- Talk about BOTH sources
- Talk about the content and provenance.
- Use your own knowledge to say why the sources are useful and why they might be limited (less useful)

This one is worth 12 marks! This is quite a lot so it does require quite a developed answer. You get more marks for saying why it IS useful than you do for limitations, so keep the limitations part brief!

Possible sentence starters:

Content: Source B is useful because it says/shows.... This would be useful because I know... It also says/shows..... This would be useful because I know...

Provenance: Source B was made by _____. This would be useful because I know.... The date is _____ This would be useful because I know....

Limitations: However, Source B might be less useful because....

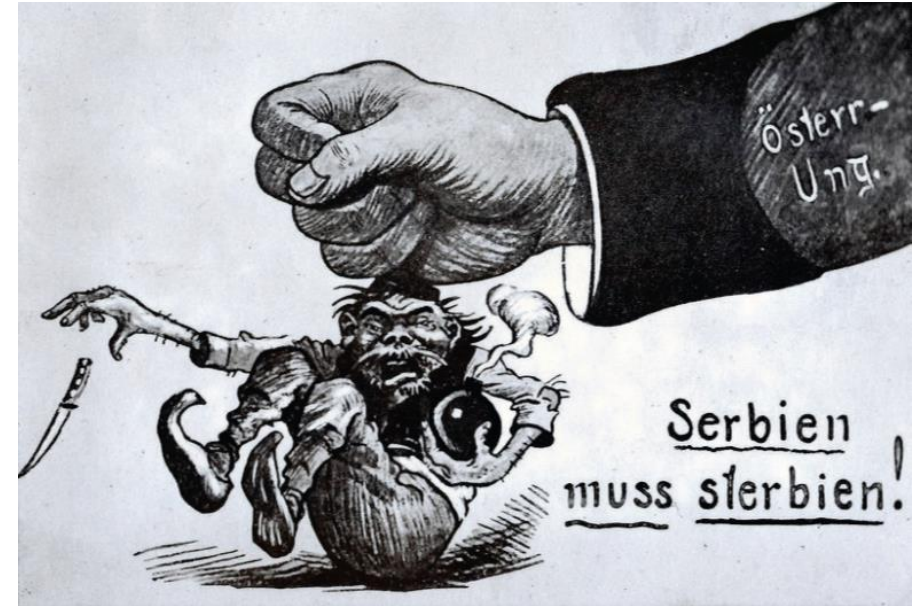
Content: Source C is useful because it says/shows.... This would be useful because I know... It also says/shows..... This would be useful because I know...

Provenance: Source C was made by _____. This would be useful because I know.... The date is _____ This would be useful because I know....

Limitations: However, Source C might be less useful because...

Conclusion: Which one is more useful? Are they more useful together?

Question 2: Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C to a historian studying opinions in Austria about Serbia? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge.



Source B

An Austro-Hungarian postcard produced in 1914 after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo. The fist represents Austria-Hungary, while the writing says 'Serbia must die'.

Source C

From advice given by Conrad von Hotzendorf, the leader of the Austro-Hungarian armed forces, to the Austro-Hungarian government after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914.

"This is not the crime of a single fanatic; the assassination is Serbia's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary. If we miss this chance, Austria-Hungary will break up. We must wage war to prevent this. To wait any longer means a diminishing of our chances – there must be a final and fundamental reckoning with the Serbs. It will be a hopeless fight – nevertheless it must be waged."

The Failure of the Schlieffen Plan

Cause:

Why did Germany need the Schlieffen Plan? What were they trying to avoid?

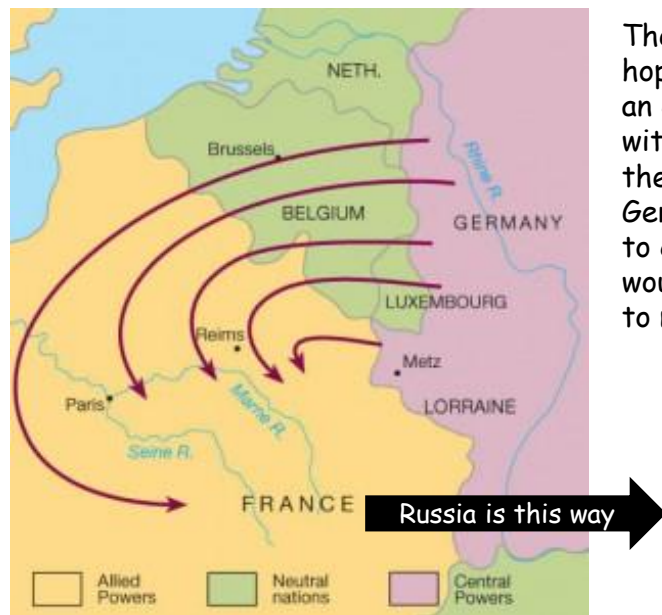
What was the plan itself? (Explain in detail)

Explain what went wrong (at least three factors)

What were the consequences of the failure of the Schlieffen Plan? (Explain in detail)

Germany wanted to move through neutral Belgium to take the French by surprise. They didn't want to go through Alsace-Lorraine because the French had strong forts along the border.

Going through neutral Belgium broke the Treaty of London (1839)



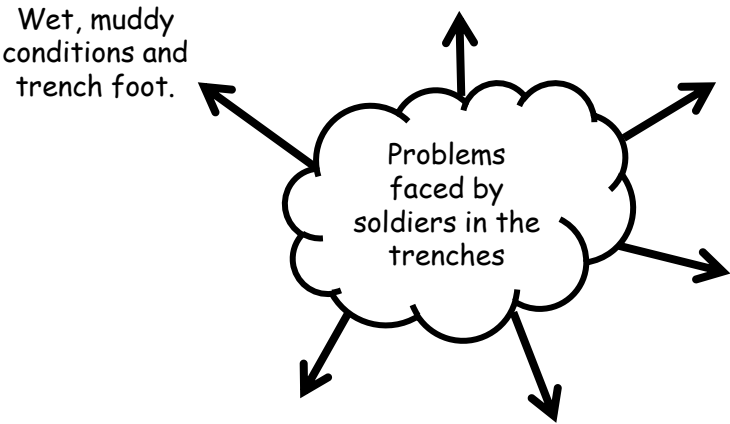
The German army was hoping to swoop down and capture Paris within 40 days and then turn the whole German army around to capture Russia who would take six weeks to mobilise.



If you had to re-plan the Schlieffen Plan, what would you change? How could you improve it to make it more successful? Explain in detail.

Why were trenches needed?

How does the building of trenches link to the failure of the Schlieffen Plan? (Explain in detail)

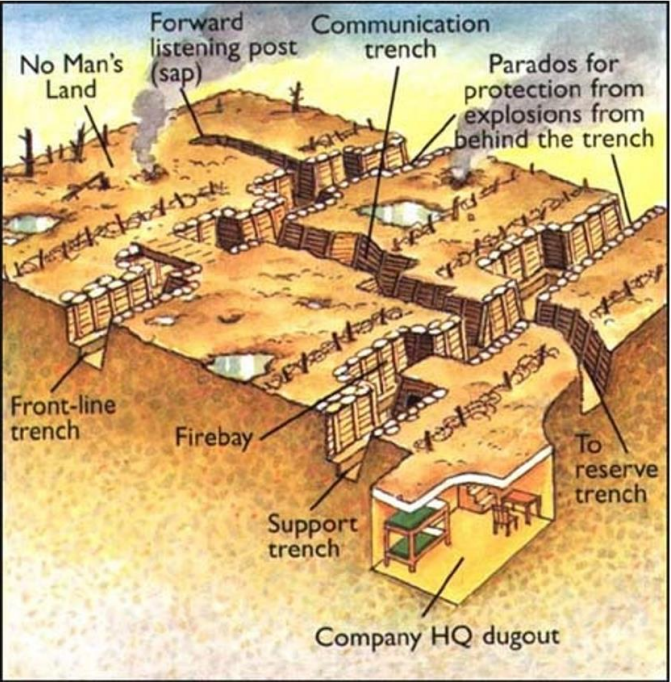


1. No man's land was....

2. The forward listening post was...

3. The front-line trench was...

4. The communication trench was....



5. The parados was...

6. The reserve trench was...

7. The dugout was...

8. The firebay was...

Positive things about trench warfare	Negative things about trench warfare

Weapons of the trenches: Match the weapon to the description.

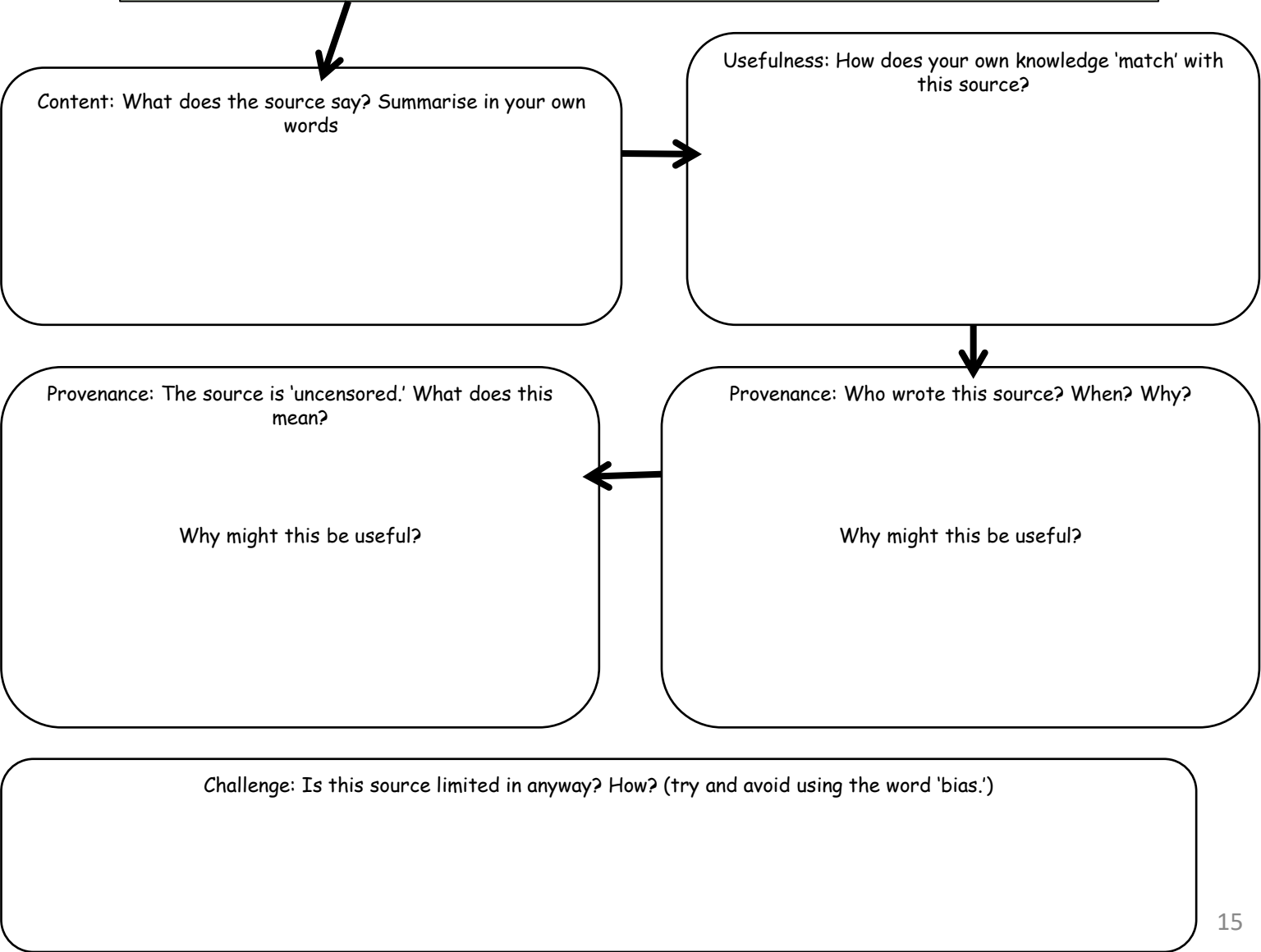
Artillery		Large, armoured vehicles that were used to roll across No Man's Land, flatten barbed wire and provide protection to the men inside.
Rifles		A type of gun that could fire up to 10 bullets per second. They could cut down whole lines of men within seconds.
Machine Guns		A type of hand-held bomb. A soldier would pull out the pin, throw it and it would explode after a short delay. Some had gas or shrapnel (metal shards) inside.
Flame-throwers		A type of light, portable gun that was issued to every soldier. The model used by the British was called the 'Lee Enfield.'
Gas		Huge guns on wheels that would fire shells that would explode on impact. These were used to 'soften up' the enemy before an infantry attack.
Grenades		A weapon that could create a wall of fire 15 metres high.
Tanks		A poisonous substance that was carried by the wind and caused a slow, painful death.

Knowledge

Which of these weapons do you think was the most effective and why?

Source A: A letter from Private Stanley Terry, a British soldier, writing to his family in November 1915. This letter was not censored.

'We have just come out of the trenches after being in for six days and up to our waists in water. While we were in the trenches one of the Germans came over to our trench for a cigarette and then back again, and he was not fired at. We and the Germans started walking about in the open between the two trenches, repairing them, and there was no firing at all. I think they are all getting fed up with it.'



Application



"THE STEAM-ROLLER."
AUSTRIA. "I SAY, YOU KNOW, YOU'RE EXCEEDING THE SPEED LIMIT!"

Source A: British cartoon from September 1914, the front of the steamroller says 'Russia.' Austria-Hungary is saying 'I say you know, you're exceeding the speed limit!'

Question 1: Source A supports the Russian's at the start of the War. How do you know? Use the source and your own contextual knowledge (4 marks)

One way that I know is that it shows (describe it...) This is supportive of the Russians at the start of the War because... (give a developed explanation of why it's supportive)

Another way that I know is that it was made by...(provenance) This would be supportive of the Russians at the start of the War because... (give a developed explanation of why it's supportive)



BRAVO, BELGIUM!

Source B: British cartoon from Punch magazine, 12th August 1914

Question 1: Source B supports Belgium at the start of the War. How do you know? Use the source and your own contextual knowledge (4 marks)

One way that I know is that it shows (describe it...) This is supportive of Belgium at the start of the War because... (give a developed explanation of why it's supportive)

Another way that I know is that it was made by...(provenance) This would be supportive of Belgium at the start of the War because... (give a developed explanation of why it's supportive)

Question 3 will ask you to write an 'account' of something. This basically means to write a report of an event.

You need to:

- Write two **developed paragraphs in time order.**
- You need to say **how one event 'led to' another event.**
- You need to show off your knowledge.
- The examiner is testing your ability to understand what causes an event and the impact of an event.
- The question will normally give you a specific date-focus on that date and the immediate aftermath.
DO NOT JUMP YEARS AHEAD.

Question 3: Write an account of how the failure of the Schlieffen Plan led to the building of trenches on the Western Front (8 marks)

The Schlieffen Plan was..... The Plan itself was to invade France by moving through neutral Belgium then.... However, the Plan failed because...

This led to the Battle of the Marne... (explain what happened)

This led to the building of trenches because....

Application

Question 2 on your First World War paper will be another source question. This time you will have TWO sources and you will be asked how useful the two sources are to an historian studying something.

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Possible sentence starters:

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Provenance: Source B was made by _____. This would be useful because.... The date is _____ This would be useful because I know....

Limitations: However, Source B might be less useful because....

Content: Source C is useful because it says/shows.... This would be useful because I know... It also says/shows..... This would be useful because I know...

Provenance: Source C was made by _____. This would be useful because I know.... The date is _____ This would be useful because I know....

Limitations: However, Source C might be less useful because...

Conclusion: Which one is more useful? Are they more useful together?

Question 2: Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C to a historian studying trench warfare? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge.

Source B:

An article written in a British newspaper, the Daily Chronicle, in August 1915. The journalist had visited the Western Front several times to report back on his findings.

'Everywhere there are trenches, barbed wire, machine guns where they are least expected, and all the complicated arrangements for defence. The trenches are very deep, very narrow and very wet. Streams of water run at the bottom.'



Source C: A painting by Canadian artist William Barnes Wollen of Canadian troops fighting on the Western Front in May 1915. At the end of this specific Battle only 150 Canadian soldiers remained alive.

Use your knowledge organiser to complete these battle revision thinking maps.

Verdun: The Longest Battle (21st February- 18th December 1916)

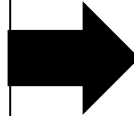
Causes:

Why did the German's attack Verdun?

1)

2)

3)



The Battle:

Who planned the German attack?

What happened on 21st Feb?

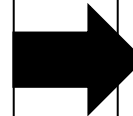
What happened on 22nd Feb?

What had happened by 24th Feb?

What did Joffre decide?

How many French Regiments were called in?

How did the Battle end?



Results of the Battle:

German Casualties:

French Casualties:

Who won?

Any other information?

Somme: The Largest & Deadliest Battle (1st July- 18th November 1916)

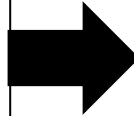
Use your knowledge organiser to complete these battle revision thinking maps.

Causes:

Why did the British attack at the Somme?

1)

2)



The Battle:

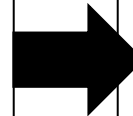
Who led the British attack?

What was Haig's plan?

How did the plan go wrong? (at least three reasons)

What mistakes did Haig make?

Why could it be argued that Haig was not to blame?



Results of the Battle:

German Casualties:

Allied Casualties:

Who won?

Any other information?

Use your knowledge organiser to complete these battle revision thinking maps.

Passchendaele: The Muddiest Battle (July- 18th November 1917)

Causes:

Why did Haig decide to launch an attack at Passchendaele when he did?

1)

2)

The Battle:

Who led the British attack?

What happened in the first 10 days of the Battle?

What problem did the weather cause? (be as detailed as you can)

Results of the Battle:

German Casualties:

Allied Casualties:

Who won?

Any other information?

Haig:

What mistakes did Haig make at Passchendaele?

Do you think that he learnt his lessons from the Somme? Why?

Use your knowledge organiser to complete these battle revision thinking maps.

Gallipoli: The One in the East (February 1915)

Causes:

Why did Churchill attack Gallipoli?

1)

2)

3)

The Battle:

Who led the British attack?

Summarise phase 1 of the Battle:

Summarise phase 2 of the Battle:

Summarise phase 3 of the Battle:

Who were the ANZAC troops?

What happened to them?

Results of the Battle:

Turkish Casualties:

Allied Casualties:

Why was Gallipoli a failure?

What was the 'one success' of Gallipoli?

Any extra information?

Application

Question 4: 'Haig was an ineffective military leader in WW1' How far do you agree with this statement? (16 marks + 4 SPaG)

Paragraph 1: A very brief introduction- do you agree or not? Why?

Paragraph 2: Write a P.E.E. paragraph explaining what happened at the Battle of the Somme and why Haig's leadership was ineffective.

Paragraph 3: Write a P.E.E. paragraph explaining what happened at the Battle of the Passchendaele and why Haig's leadership was ineffective.

Paragraph 4: Write a detailed P.E.E. paragraph to explain why Haig's leadership was not 'ineffective.' This could include factors out of his control at both battles and the argument that trench warfare was new and all military leaders were inexperienced in this style of fighting.

Paragraph 5: Conclusion- try to make links between factors, for instance, how did one lead to the other?

Sentence starters that you might want to use:

I do/do not agree with the statement because...

On one hand, Haig was an ineffective military leader. An example of this is the Battle of the Somme where Haig made several mistakes. One mistake was..... This proves that Haig is ineffective because... Another mistake was... This proves that Haig was ineffective because...

Another example of this is the Battle of Passchendaele where Haig was ineffective once more. One mistake was..... This proves that Haig is ineffective because... Another mistake was... This proves that Haig was ineffective because...

However, some might argue that Haig was not an ineffective leader because things happened that were out of his control. For example, at the Somme... (explain what went wrong) This suggests that Haig was not ineffective because.... Another example is at Passchendaele... (explain what went wrong) This suggests that Haig was not ineffective because....

Furthermore, it could be argued that all military leaders were inexperienced in trench warfare as it was new.... (explain this argument)

In conclusion, I do/do not agree with the statement because....

Question 3 will ask you to write an 'account' of something. This basically means to write a report of an event.

You need to:

- Write two **developed paragraphs** in **time order**.
- You need to say **how one event 'led to' another event**.
- You need to show off your knowledge.
- The examiner is testing your ability to understand what causes an event and the impact of an event.
- The question will normally give you a specific date- focus on that date and the immediate aftermath. **DO NOT JUMP YEARS AHEAD.**

USE YOUR CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE THINKING MAP ON THE LAST PAGE TO ANSWER THIS QUESTION.

Question 3: Write an account of how the Gallipoli Campaign ended in failure? (8 marks)

The Gallipoli campaign was planned because... (explain what they were trying to achieve) However, the Naval attack failed because... (explain what happened)

This led to the land attack.... (explain what happened) The land attack failed because... (explain what happened)

The consequences were that the Gallipoli Campaign failed. The aftermath was.... (explain what happened as a result)

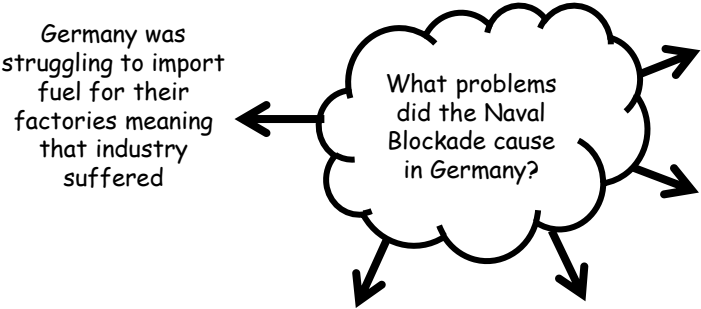
The War at Sea
Define the following key terms:

Key Term	Your Meaning
Navy	
Encircled	
Blockade	
War of Attrition	
Unrestricted Submarine Warfare	



Explain why it was easier for Britain to blockade Germany than for Germany to blockade Britain?
(two reasons)

Knowledge



German U-Boat Campaigns and 'Unrestricted Submarine Warfare'

- 1) What impact did this policy have on Britain? Why was it almost successful?
- 2) What are Q-Ships?
- 3) How did they help Britain overcome the German U-Boat Campaigns?
- 4) What is the 'Convoy System'?
- 5) How did it help Britain overcome the German U-Boat Campaigns?

The sinking of the Lusitania (May 1915)

What was the Lusitania?

What happened to the Lusitania?

Explain how America felt about this and why...

What did the Kaiser promise to do?

Why do you think he made this promise?

Did he keep his promise? Explain...



Use your knowledge organiser to complete these battle revision thinking maps.

Jutland: The One at Sea (May 1916)

Causes:

What did Admiral Scheer (German) want?

Why was it important for Germany to gain control of the sea? Explain in detail referring to the impact of the Naval Blockade.

The Battle:

What was Scheer's plan?

What went wrong?

Describe what happened during the Battle in your own words...

Results of the Battle:

British ships sunk:

German ships sunk:

British casualties:

German casualties:

Why did the German's believe that they had won?

Why did the British believe that they had won?

In your opinion, who won the Battle? Explain why...

What were the consequences of the Battle of Jutland? Why is the Battle significant?



The War in the Air
Define the following key terms:

Key Term	Your Meaning
Reconnaissance	
Fighter Plane	
'Dog Fight'	
'Fighter Aces'	
Bomber Plane	
Air Ship	
Zeppelin	

Knowledge

- The advancements in aviation (plane) technology during WW1.
1. What were planes mostly used for in 1914?
 2. What were the problems with planes at the start of the war?
 3. How did aviation technology advance? (How did planes change/get better?)

Other technological advancements...

Technology	Problems/Weaknesses in 1914/15	Advancements- How did it improve?
Planes		
Artillery		
Guns		
Tanks		
Technology at Sea		
Tactics (e.g. creeping barrage)		
Communication (e.g. radio)		

Russian Exit (1917)

What issues were Russian troops having in the war?



What issues were Russia having on the home front? (inside Russia)

Why was the Tsar an ineffective leader?



What happened in the First Russian Revolution in March 1917?

Who were the Bolsheviks?

What happened in the Second Russian Revolution? (Bolshevik Revolution)

How did the Russian exit from WW1 weaken the Allies? ('Allies' means Britain and France)

How did the Russian exit from WW1 benefit Germany?

What was the Brest Litovsk Treaty?

What impact did this Treaty have on Russia?

American Entry (1917)

Why had America not joined the war so far?

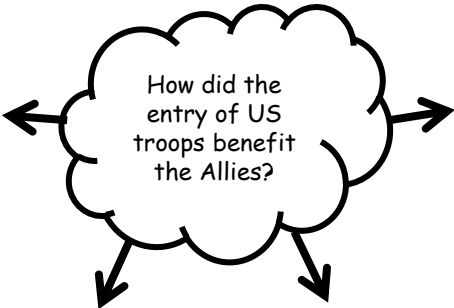


What happened to the Lusitania in 1915 and why did it make America angry?



What was the Zimmermann Telegram (1917) and what did it say?

How did America respond to this? Why?



Use your knowledge organiser to complete these battle revision thinking maps.

Ludendorff's Spring Offensive (March-July 1918)

Causes:

Why did Ludendorff launch the attack in March 1918?
Why was the 'time right' for Germany?

Why did he choose to attack the allied troops near Arras?

The Battle:

What was Ludendorff's plan?

What was 'Hurricane Bombardment'?

Why were the Germans initially successful? (What went well at first?)

What mistakes did the Germans make? (At least TWO reasons)

How were the Allies able to win the Battle? (At least TWO reasons)

Results of the Battle:

German casualties:

British casualties:

Who won? Why?

Any other information:

Do you think that the Germans would have won if it wasn't for the entry of the USA?
Explain your answer with evidence...



Use your knowledge organiser to complete these battle revision thinking maps.

The Hundred Days Offensive (August 1918)

Causes:

Why did General Foch decide to launch the attack?

Why were the Allies strong at this point? (TWO reasons)

The Battle:

What was Foch's plan?

How were tanks used successfully in the Battle?

How did the Allies win the Battle? (Explain what happened)

What did the Germans do as they retreated? Why do you think they did this?

Results of the Battle:

German casualties:

British casualties:

Who won? Why?

Any other information:

Compare the British tactics at the Somme at the Hundred Days. What changed/improved?

Impact on the Home Front (use your Knowledge Organiser and your own knowledge)
What does the word 'Home Front' mean?

Country	Impact on the Home Front
Britain	
Germany	
France	
Russia	

Knowledge

What was the impact of the First World War on Europe as a continent? (Your own opinion/judgement)



Highlight the boxes to show how important each factor was in helping the Allies to win the war. Then, explain your answer on top of your highlighter.

Factor	Not at all	Slightly	Partially	Moderately	Significantly	Extremely
The British Naval Blockade of Germany						
The Entry of the USA						
Technological Advancements						
The failure of the Spring Offensive						
The success of the Hundred Days Offensive						
Leadership (Foch vs. Ludendorff)						



Source A: From German government poster from 1919; the caption said, 'Farmers do your duty! 'The cities are starving!'

Question One: Source A criticises the effects of the Allied blockade. How do you know? (4 marks)

One way that I know is that it shows (describe it...) This is critical of the Allied blockade because... (give a developed explanation of why it's critical)

Another way that I know is that it was made by...(provenance) This would be critical because... (give a developed explanation of why it's critical) Furthermore, it was made in 1919. This would naturally be critical because... (give a developed explanation of why it's critical)

Question 3 will ask you to write an 'account' of something. This basically means to write a report of an event.

You need to:

- Write two **developed paragraphs** in **time order**.
- You need to say **how one event 'led to' another event**.
- You need to show off your knowledge.
- The examiner is testing your ability to understand what causes an event and the impact of an event.
- The question will normally give you a specific date- focus on that date and the immediate aftermath.
DO NOT JUMP YEARS AHEAD.

USE YOUR CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE THINKING MAP ON PAGE 27

Question 3: Write an account of how Ludendorff's Spring Offensive ended in failure? (8 marks)

Ludendorff's Spring Offensive was planned because... (explain what they were trying to achieve and why they launched the attack) The German plan was initially successful because... (explain what happened)

This led to the German's making several mistakes, for example... (explain the three mistakes that the German's made)

The consequences were that the Offensive failed. The aftermath was.... (explain what happened as a result)

Question 4: 'The Entry of the USA was the main reason for the German defeat in the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? (16 marks + 4 SPaG)

Paragraph 1: A very brief introduction- do you agree or not? Why?

Paragraph 2: Write a P.E.E. paragraph explaining why the USA joined the war and the impact that it had- the focus should be on why it led to a German defeat.

Paragraph 3: Write a P.E.E. paragraph explaining another factor (e.g. the Naval Blockade) again, the focus should be on why it led to a German defeat.

Paragraph 4: Write a P.E.E. paragraph explaining another factor. Remember, the focus should be on why it led to a German defeat.

Paragraph 5: Conclusion- try to make links between factors, for instance, how did one lead to the other?

Sentence starters that you might want to use:

I do/do not agree with the statement because...

On one hand, the US entry was very important. The USA joined the war because... One way that the US entry led to Germany losing the war was... (explain in detail) Another reason that the US entry led to Germany losing was... (explain in detail)

However, there were other important factors such as the British Naval Blockade of Germany. This was... (explain in detail) One reason why this led to the German defeat was... (explain in detail) Another reason why this led to the German defeat was... (explain in detail)

Another factor that led to the German defeat was _____. This was.... (explain in detail) This led to German losing because... (explain in detail)

In conclusion, I do/do not agree with the statement because....