



Key event timeline-	
1882	Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary enter the Triple Alliance promises to support one another if they face attack.
1907	Britain, France and Russia agree to the Triple Entente, if one country is challenged then they will support
28 th June 1914	Gavrilo Princip's assassination of Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand led the outbreak of WW1 as he was a representative of the Austro-Hungarian empire. As he was assassinated by a Serbian Nationalist this brought alliances into play. Austria-Hungary attacked Serbia, which forced Serbia's ally Russia to mobilise troops. Germany declared war on Russia and then marched through Belgium to France forcing Britain to declare war on Germany to protect Belgium and France.
1 st July- 18 th November 1916	The battle of the Somme was fought over 15 miles of land. It was one of the bloodiest battles of WW1 with over 1 million casualties. It was also the first battle that used tanks.
May 1917	German submarines patrolled the Atlantic ocean, hoping to torpedo British merchant ships carrying goods to support the country and ships carrying soldiers from the Empire to the battle grounds in Europe. The Germans accidentally sunk the American passenger ship the Lusitania killing 128 Americans, prompting them into war.
March-October 1918	The war ended in 1918 because it became clear that Germany was defeated. The Naval blockade which prevented supplies reaching Germans on the Homefront lost the government support for the war effort. This combined with the disaster of the Ludendorff offensive (the final push back) left Germany with too few soldiers to continue.
5 th October 1918	In 1916 the Germans had fallen back to the Hindenburg line, there were forts built along this defense system. The Germans managed to defend the line for 2 years but it was finally captured by the allies. The Germans realized that the war was lost.
June 1919	The Treaty of Versailles The 'Big 3' leaders (Britain, USA and France) agreed terms that Germany had to follow. Germany is made to take the blame for war, compensate the allies, limit it's military and give up some of it's land.

Key words and definitions	
Conflict	A battle between two sides.
Conscription	When the government force people to join the army/navy/airforce.
Home Front	The war fought at home for example with rationing/munitions work.
Rationing	Limiting peoples access to food and resources to make sure that everyone can have a share.
Total War	A war which is fought at home and abroad
Schlieffen Plan	The plan to surprise an attack on France in a last push by Germany to win the war.
Imperialism	Empire building.
Assassination	The murder of someone in the public eye.
Nationalism	Belief that your country should rule itself.
Colony	A settlement within a country that is ruled by a different country.
Alliance	Friendship, an agreement to support another group.
Naval blockade	The blocking of ports so that ships carrying goods cannot Dock. This led to shortages of food and other goods.
Enlisting	Volunteering to join the army
Conscientious objector	Someone who refuses to fight in the war on moral grounds.

