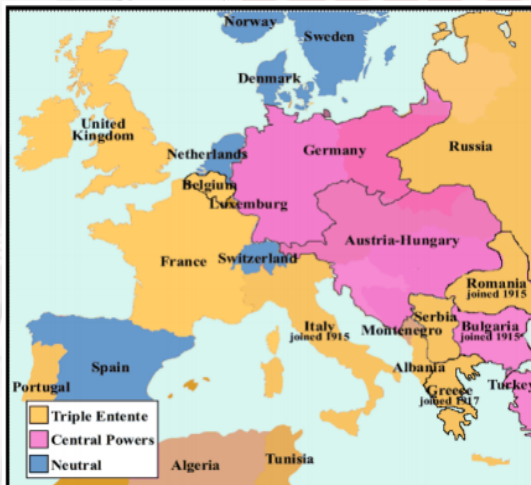


Alliance	when countries join forces or work together to achieve a certain goal
Armistice	a formal agreement of warring parties to stop
Conscription	the requirement by law to join the armed forces
Front Line	the area where the armies are engaged in
The Great War	the name used for World War One at the time
No Man's Land	the area of land between two enemy trench systems
Treaty	a written agreement between two or more
Trench	long ditches dug into the ground where sol-

History - World War I

New Technology

There were major developments in technology during World War One. New weapons and machines changed the way war was fought forever. Britain used tanks in battle for the first time in September 1916. Aeroplanes were recent inventions. As aircraft technology developed, planes became more important. Battleships - conflicts which took place on the sea were known as naval battles. Artillery field guns fired shells that exploded when they hit something. Machine guns fired up to 600 bullets a minute and were extremely dangerous.



Recruitment

In the first weekend of the war, 100 men an hour signed up for the army.

In 1916 Conscription was introduced.

Men were encouraged to join up with their friends, these were known

as 'Pals Battalions'.

Some men - called conscientious objectors - refused to fight for moral or religious reasons. They said their consciences would not allow them to kill.

A white feather was used as a symbol to mean a man was a coward. The idea was to shame the man and make him join the army.

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

June 1919: Treaty of Versailles signed

The Suffragists

The suffragists were members of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) and were lead by Millicent Garrett Fawcett during the height of the suffrage movement, 1890 - 1919. They campaigned for votes for middle-class, property-owning women and believed in peaceful protest.

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.

