

Week 4 : Long-Term causes of the First World War	Week 2: Alliances	Week 3: Assassination
<p>Militarism: the building up of a country's military</p> <p>Alliance: a partnership between two or more countries. The leaders often promise to defend each other if they are attacked.</p> <p>Imperialism: the policy of extending a country's influence (power) by taking over colonies, normally by force.</p> <p>Naval arms race: a race between Germany and Britain to have the largest navy</p> <p>Dreadnought: a type of battleship that was introduced in 1905. It was larger, faster and more powerful than any that had come before it.</p>	<p>Triple Alliance: 1882 alliance between Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy.</p> <p>Triple Entente: 1907 alliance between Britain, France and Russia.</p> <p>Britain had agreed to defend Belgium if it was invaded in the Treaty of London 1839.</p> <p>Russia had agreed to defend Serbia if it was invaded.</p>	<p>Assassinate: a murder for political reasons</p> <p>Bosnia was a small country controlled by Austria-Hungary. Bosnia wanted independence to join Serbia.</p> <p>Gavrillo Princip, a Serbian nationalist and member of the Black Hand gang, assassinated the Archduke Franz Ferdinand on a state visit to Sarajevo.</p> <p>The Austro-Hungarian government threatened war with Serbia if they did not accept a 10 point ultimatum. They agreed to only 9.</p> <p>Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. Russia declared war on Austria-Hungary. Germany issued Austria-Hungary with a 'blank cheque' and declared war on Russia. Germany invaded France through Belgium. Britain declared war on Germany.</p>
Week 4: Key Terms	Week 5: The Russian Monarchy	Week 6: February Revolution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communist— a person who believes that the government should control industry and share wealth • Capitalist— Private businesses should exist and Individuals should control their own wealth • Duma—the Russian parliament • Bolshevik— the ruling communist party in Russia • Provisional Government— temporary government • Serf— Russian peasant forced to work the land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Tsar—Absolute Monarch of Russia •Absolute Monarch— Monarch (King/Queen) with total control Russia was ruled by a royal dynasty called the Romanovs. •The Tsar was called Nicolas II and his wife was called the Tsarina Alexandra. •The Russian Royal Family were called the Romanovs. •Russia was slow to modernise and had a very poor. and backward economy. •The people had no rights and not freedom of speech. •The Duma was the Russian Parliament before the Russian Revolution. •The Duma was supposed to give some of the citizens a say in the government. However, the tsar still held most of the power. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •In 1917, Russia faced several challenges. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •People did not trust the Tsarina because she was German. Russia were still fighting in the First World War and Germany was the enemy. •The Tsar made himself Commander-in-Chief of the army. This made him unpopular because of the huge war losses. •Russia was short of food and fuel for the cold winter. •The first revolution was recorded in Russia as being on the 28th February. •After the February Revolution, Tsar Nicholas II was forced to abdicate (give up the throne). •He was replaced with a provisional government. •This government was meant to rule for a short time until the country became stable again.