

Week 1 :The First World War: Key Terms and Facts	Week 2: Long-term causes of the First World War	Week 3: Long– Term Causes of the First World War
<p>The Balkans: an area of the south-eastern Europe.</p> <p>Independence: the freedom to make laws/decisions without being governed by another country.</p> <p>Treaty: an agreement between two or more countries.</p> <p>Nationalism: a feeling of strong loyalty of devotion towards your country, sometimes with negative impact on other countries.</p> <p>Ottomans: An empire that was established in 1299 CE in Anatolia.</p> <p>The Balkans League: The countries of Greece, Montenegro, Serbia and Bulgaria who had defeated the Ottoman Empire in 1912.</p> <p>The First World War lasted from 1914-1918</p>	<p>Short-term cause: Factors which usually happen very near to an event. This may be one act which causes something else to happen.</p> <p>Long– term cause: Factors which happen over time and build up to an event.</p> <p>Militarism: the building up of a country’s military</p> <p>The Industrial Revolution led to the development of weapons across Europe.</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>Imperialism: the policy of extending a country’s influence (power) by taking over colonies, normally by force.</p> <p>In the 16th century Britain began to build its Empire– spreading the country’s rule across the world. Britain had the largest Empire.</p> <p>Imperialism brought huge changes to societies, industries, cultures and people’s lives.</p> <p>Due to wars in the area, the new Balkans states seemed like good places to take over as part of an Empire.</p> <p>The Scramble for Africa had increased rivalry between Britain and Germany especially.</p>
Week 4: Alliance system	Week 5: Assassination	Week 6: Declaration of War
<p>Alliance: a partnership between two or more countries. The leaders often promise to defend each other if they are attacked.</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>Trigger: a small movement that sets off a bigger chain reaction.</p> <p>Bosnia was a small country controlled by Austria-Hungary. Bosnia wanted independence to join Serbia, as many Serbian nationals lived there.</p> <p>The Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire.</p> <p>Gavrilo Princip was Serbian nationalist and member of the Black Hand gang, They wanted independence for all of Serbia. They planned to get this through violence.</p> <p>Princip assassinated the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, on a state visit to Sarajevo in June 1914.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Austro-Hungarian government threatened war with Serbia, blaming them for the Black Hand Gang’s actions, if they did not accept a 10 point ultimatum. They agreed to only 9. • Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. • Russia declared war on Austria-Hungary. • Germany issued Austria-Hungary with a ‘blank cheque’ which many saw as a sign that Germany were encouraging war. • Germany declared war on Russia. • Germany invaded France through Belgium. • Britain declared war on Germany.