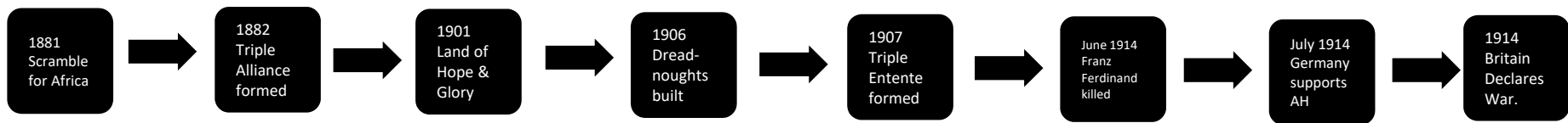


How did WWI begin?



Key Word	Definition
Alliance	A defensive union of countries
Assassination	A murder carried out for political reasons
Imperialism	When countries develop an Empire
Militarism	Build up of military forces
Nationalism	Strong sense of pride in your own country
Propaganda	Information from the government to persuade people to think a certain way
Treaty	A formal agreement between two countries
Trench	A long narrow ditch to shelter from artillery

In 1914 Europe walked over a cliff into a catastrophic conflict which was going to kill millions of its men, bleed economies dry, shook empires and societies to pieces and fatally undermine Europe's dominance of the world. All caused by rivalries over colonies, economic competition and a growth of nationalism.
Margaret MacMillan



What do I need to know?	
	The Kaiser, the German King, was ambitious and wanted Germany to be as great as Britain. He built up Germany's military resources and Empire.
	Nationalism means believing that your country is better than others. Countries had nationalistic songs like "Land of Hope and Glory"
	Imperialism means developing an Empire. Britain had the largest Empire in the world, covering ¼ of the globe. Countries competed over the Scramble for Africa after 1881.
	Militarism is the build up of weapons. Germany and Britain competed in building Dreadnoughts – boats which were superior to all other due to their speed and number of guns.
	Countries in Europe divided themselves into two camps. The Triple Alliance was made up of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. The Triple Entente included Russia, Britain and France
	In June 1914 the Black Hand Gang assassination Frank Ferdinand in Sarajevo. Austria-Hungary received a blank cheque offer of help from the Germans which encouraged them to declare war on Serbia and Russia.



If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.

READ
<https://www.historyextra.com/period/first-world-war/books-interview-margaret-macmillan-on-the-first-world-war/>

SCAN ME

WATCH
<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=aU1HzdhEPbw>

SCAN ME

LISTEN
https://play.acast.com/s/historyextra/http%3A%2F%2Fbristolcdn.s3.amazonaws.com%2Fbbchistory%2Faudio%2FHistoryExtra_2014_08_07.mp3

SCAN ME

Writing good History: Key skills

Chronology
The order in which events happen. The big "story".

Change/ Continuity
Whether things have changed or remained the same over time.

Similarity/Difference
What events or situations have in common, and how they are different.






Cause
The reasons that something happens- long term or trigger cause.






Consequence
Things that happen as a result of an event. Can be good or bad.

Significance
Whether an event is important or not. The impact it has had on people. How it has changed the world.





Sources
Information that comes from the time studied, or that was produced by someone who was there at the time.

Interpretations
The views of people who were not there at the time but have researched the event.

EXTENDED WRITING: What do I need to know?	
	Make sure you include more than once cause when asked to explain WHY something happened.
	If asked if you AGREE you need to include arguments for why you do agree (SUPPORT the statement) and arguments for why you disagree (CHALLENGE the statement). This called having a BALANCED ARGUMENT.
	Try to use the PEE structure- make a POINT that answers the question, add DETAILED EVIDENCE (examples) to support your point, and then EXPLAIN how these are linked.
	Include ANALYSIS that measures the importance of each reason- are they long/short term? Which impacts more people? Are the reasons/points connected?
	Say which reason is most important, or whether you agree or disagree with the statement. This can be done as a conclusion.

USING SOURCES: What do I need to know?	
	Inferences- to make an inference you need to state what you can learn, or work out from a source. Make sure you take note of the focus of the question!
	Utility- when looking at how USEFUL a source is, you first must state what information the source gives you about the topic in the question. This is the CONTENT of the source. Does the source SUPPORT or CHALLENGE your own knowledge?
	Utility- You next need to look at the PROVENANCE of the source. This means looking at who wrote the source, when it was written, what type of source it is and why it might have been produced. Do these things make the source RELIABLE?
	If answering a "how useful" question you need to make a judgement- How useful is it? Extremely? Quite? Not very? Not at all? You can do this in a CONCLUSION
	Whenever you use written sources you must QUOTE from the source, if using a picture source you must mention something you can SEE in the picture.

Suggested Vocabulary: What do I need to know?		
To show importance	To agree/disagree	Linking points
The primary reason...	The evidence supports the view that...	This meant that...
The most significant cause...	This view is convincing because...	The impact of this was...
A crucial role was played by...	One reason to agree is...	In addition to this...
Of lesser importance was...	An alternative view is...	This acted as a catalyst for...
A key factor was...	A less supported view is...	This led to...
The fundamental cause...	A less convincing argument is...	An immediate consequence was...
A less significant reason...	It is clear that...	Long term this was significant because...

USING INTERPRETATIONS: What do I need to know?	
	When looking at the similarities or differences between interpretations make sure you mention the point of view given in BOTH interpretations.
	If you are asked to suggest reasons WHY the interpretations have different views think about whether they FOCUS on different things, or whether one is POSITIVE and the other NEGATIVE, might the authors have done different RESEARCH?
	To decide how far you AGREE with an interpretation, use your own knowledge- does this SUPPORT or CHALLENGE the view given in the interpretation?
	You can also use sources to help you decide whether an interpretation is VALID- do the sources support or challenge the view in the interpretation? Are the sources RELIABLE?
	Remember to always include QUOTES from the interpretations, and include a JUDGEMENT in the conclusion- do you agree?



