

1. Was the Russian Revolution a 'revolution'?

2. Why did the World go to War?

Causes

Propaganda

Ypres

Gallipoli

Somme

Weapons

Passchendaele

3. How did one main ruin a democracy?

4. When did the tide turn in the Second World War?







5. The Holocaust: what was it, who did it affect and how do we remember?

6. Was life in Mao's china an aMAOzing experience of communism or a fascist regime?

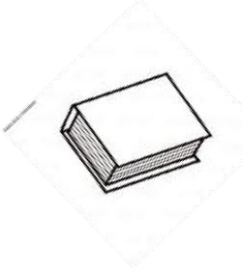
| Key Word | Definition |
|----------------|--|
| Militarism | The belief that a country should maintain a strong military and use it to defend national interests |
| Arms Race | A competition between nations for developing the most / best weapons |
| Imperialism | Extending a countries power or influence through taking over other countries, usually as part of an empire. |
| Alliances | A union formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organisations. |
| Nationalism | People living in a country being willing to support and defend it if it comes under attack because they are proud o. |
| Micro | Small causes or consequences |
| Macro | Large causes of consequences |
| Propaganda | Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view. |
| Trench Warfare | A type of combat where the opposing troops fight from trenches facing each other. |

| Key Date | Key Event |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 28 th June 1914 | Archduke Franz Ferdinand is short dead in Bosnia by a Serbian Terrorist. |
| 28 th July 1914 | Austria-Hungary declare war on Serbia. They are supported by Germany. This angers Russia. |
| 30 th July 1914 | Russia mobilises her army. This angers Germany. |
| 3 rd August 1914 | Germany implements the Schlieffen Plan |
| 4 th August 1914 | Britain declare war on Germany. |
| Oct 1914-1918 | Battles of Ypres. |
| Feb 1915-Jan 1916 | Battle of Gallipoli. |
| July 1916 | Battle of the Somme. |
| July – Nov 1917 | Battle of Passchendaele. |

| Key Date | Stages of War |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| August – Sept 1914 | War of Movement |
| Sept – Nov 1914 | Race to the Sea |
| 1915 | Stalemate |
| 1916-1918 | War of Attrition |
| 11 th Nov 1918 | End of the War - Armistice |

| Key People | | |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| Franz Ferdinand | Winston Churchill | Kaiser Wilhelm II |
|  |  |  |
| Lenin | Douglas Haig | Gavrilo Princip |

You might like to read...



- War Horse by Michael Morpurgo
- Private Peaceful by Michael Morpurgo
- Soldier Dog by Sam Angus
- A farewell to Arms by Ernest Hemmingway
- Crossing Stones by Helen Frost
- All Quiet on the Western Front by Maria Erich Remarque
- Wings of War by John Wilson

Use the sources to explain why Gallipoli failed?

When assessing sources you need to think about **CAP!**

Content - What is the source useful at showing? Quote from the source.

Accuracy - Is the source accurate? What contextual knowledge agrees?

Provenance - Who produced it? When? Why? Does this make it reliable?

Point Evidence Explain Link paragraph (with CAP)

The reason why Gallipoli failed is...

This can be from source... (CAP the source)

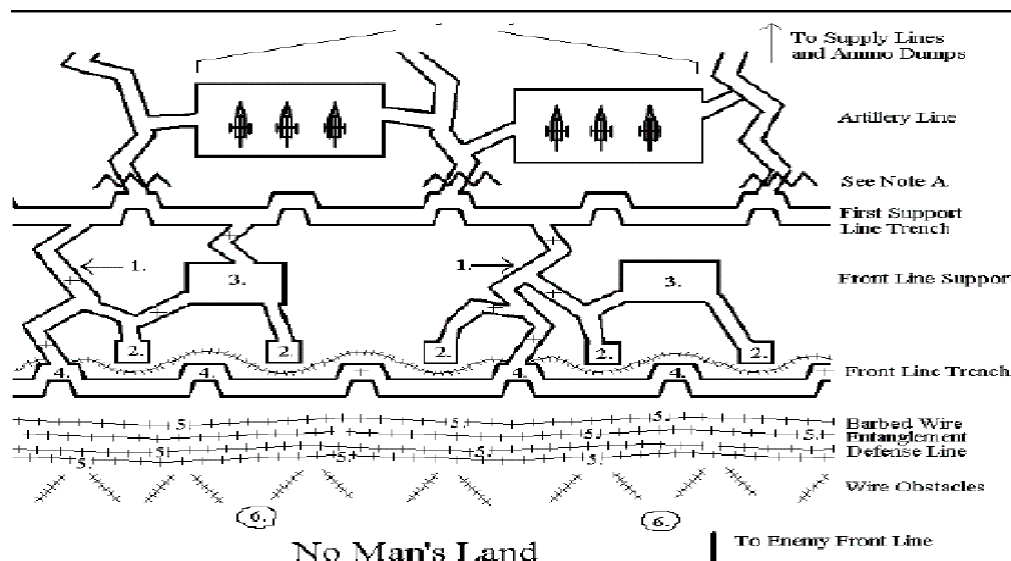
This resulted in...

This meant that...

This is also supported by source... (CAP the source)

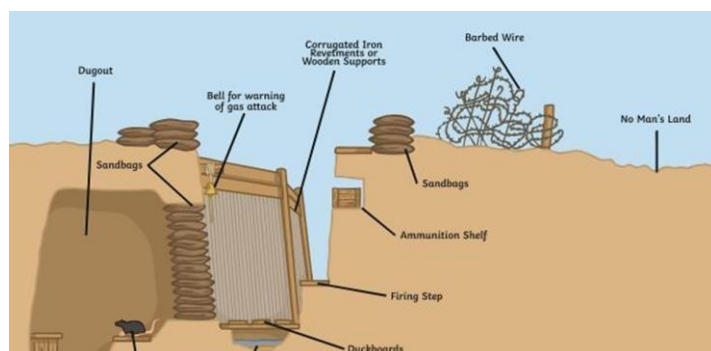
Therefore, the reason why Gallipoli failed is...

The Trench System



No Man's Land

To Enemy Front Line



Alliances



Triple Alliance:
Italy, Austria-Hungary and Germany

Triple Entente:
France, Britain and Russia

The MAIN Causes of the First World War

Militarism The build up of soldiers and weapons (otherwise known as an arms race) meant that countries were all ready for war when it did break out. This means they are less likely to avoid war.

Alliances The alliance system meant that countries would be supported by their allies if war were to break out. This made it more likely for a country to be involved in war.

Imperialism The building of an empire by owning and controlling countries who were not as powerful led to some countries resorting to terrorist methods in order to fight back.

Nationalism The people living in a country being proud and willing to defend it made it easier to gather an army to fight in a war.