

What role did women play during World War I?

- Took over **jobs traditionally done by men:** factories, farms, transport.
- Worked as **nurses at the front and in hospitals.**
- Contributed to **munition production** – making weapons and shells.
- Their work helped **win the war** and led to **women gaining the vote** in 1918 (for some).

What were the causes of World War I?

- **Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand (1914)** – heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne; sparked the war.
- **Militarism** – Countries built up large armies and navies.
- **Alliances** – Countries formed groups for protection (Triple Entente: Britain, France, Russia; Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy).
- **Imperialism** – Competition for colonies increased tension.
- **Nationalism** – Pride in country made conflicts more likely.
- **Tensions in the Balkans** – Known as the “powder keg of Europe.”

What was trench warfare and what was life like in the trenches?

- **Trench warfare** – Soldiers dug long ditches to live in and fight from.
- **Life in the trenches:**
 - Muddy, wet, cold, and full of **rats and lice.**
 - **Trench foot** – painful condition caused by wet conditions.
 - **Danger from enemy fire** and shelling.
 - Long periods of boredom, waiting, and fear.
 - **Barbed wire and no-man’s-land** separated opposing trenches.

How did the war end and what were its consequences?

- **Armistice (11th November 1918)** – fighting stopped.
- **Treaty of Versailles (1919)** – Germany blamed for war, had to pay reparations, reduce military, and lose land.
- Huge **loss of life:** around 17 million dead, 20 million wounded.
- Countries left in **debt and economic trouble.**
- New countries formed from **collapsed empires** (Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire).
- Set the stage for **World War II** due to resentment and political tensions.



Why was censorship important in limiting information getting home?

- Governments wanted to **control news** to keep morale high.
- Letters and newspapers were checked for **bad news or secrets.**
- Prevented **enemy propaganda** from spreading.
- Helped maintain support for the war effort on the **home front.**

How did injuries during WW1 impact medicine and surgery?

- New weapons caused **shrapnel wounds, gas injuries, and amputations.**
- **Plastic surgery** developed to reconstruct faces.
- **X-rays** used more widely to locate bullets and shrapnel.
- **Blood transfusions** became safer and more common.
- **Ambulance services** improved to get wounded to hospitals faster.
- Led to **better understanding of infection and antiseptics.**



How was propaganda used to convince people to join the British army?

- Posters, newspapers, and films **encouraged men to enlist.**
- **Patriotic slogans:** “Your country needs you!”
- Showed enemies as **dangerous or evil** to stir fear.
- Promised **honour, adventure, and rewards.**
- Targeted **women too** to persuade men to join.

Causes of WW1	
Key word	Definition
Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand	The heir to Austria-Hungary whose murder triggered WW1.
Archduke	A royal title; Franz Ferdinand was heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne.
Alliances	Agreements between countries to protect each other in case of war.
Triple Entente	Alliance of Britain, France, and Russia.
Triple Alliance	Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.
Imperialism	Competition for colonies and global power.
Colonies	Land controlled by a country, often used for resources, trade, and strategic advantage.
Militarism	Building up strong armies and navies.
Nationalism	Strong pride in one's country.
Balkans	Region in Europe known as the "powder keg" due to high tensions.
Ultimatum	A final demand that, if not accepted, leads to consequences.
Medicine & Surgery	
Key word	Definition
Shrapnel	Small bits from exploding shells that can cause serious injuries.
Plastic surgery	Reconstructive surgery for soldiers with severe injuries.
X-rays	Technology used to locate bullets and shrapnel in the body.
Blood transfusion	Transferring blood from one person to another.
Ambulance service	Transport system to get wounded soldiers to hospitals.
Infection	Illness caused by bacteria entering wounds; antiseptics helped prevent this.
Amputation	Cutting off a limb due to injury.
Antiseptics	Substances that prevent infection in wounds.

Warfare	
Key word	Definition
Trench warfare	Fighting from long ditches dug into the ground.
No-man's-land	The dangerous open area between enemy trenches.
Barbed wire	Used to slow down enemy attacks.
Shell shock	Psychological trauma from battle.
Trench foot	Infection caused by wet and unsanitary trench conditions.
Gas attack	Use of poisonous gases like chlorine and mustard gas.
Machine gun	Rapid-firing gun that caused many deaths in WWI.
Tank	Armoured vehicle introduced in WWI.
Artillery	Large guns and cannons used to attack enemy positions.
Rationing	Limiting food and supplies due to shortages during war.
Propaganda & Censorship	
Key word	Definition
Propaganda	Information, often exaggerated or misleading, used to influence people's opinions and actions.
Enlist	To join the army voluntarily.
Censorship	Controlling information to prevent bad news or secrets reaching the public.
Roles & Society	
Key word	Definition
Munition worker	Person who made weapons and shells.
Nurse	Person who cared for the sick and wounded.
Women's suffrage	Movement for women's right to vote; advanced after WW1.
Conscription	Compulsory military service; introduced in Britain in 1916.

End & Consequences	
Key word	Definition
Armistice	Agreement to stop fighting.
Treaty of Versailles	Agreement that officially ended WW1 and punished Germany.
Reparations	Germany had to pay money to the Allied countries to make up for damage caused by the war.
Casualties	Soldiers or civilians killed or injured.
Collapsed empires	Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Empire broke up after the war.
Economic problems	Debts and poverty caused by the war.
League of Nations	International organisation formed after WWI to prevent future wars.
Armistice Day / Remembrance Day	Day to remember those who died in WWI.
WW2	Second World War, partly caused by tensions from WW1.

Volunteer	Someone who joined the army willingly.
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