

How did WW1 develop medicine?

World War I led to advancements in medicine by needing rapid treatment of casualties. Improvements in emergency procedures, and field surgery improved survival rates. The war's high number of traumatic injuries encouraged research in wound management and prosthetics, leading to advances benefiting civilian healthcare. Psychological effects of combat prompted advancements in understanding and treating mental health disorders. Additionally, WWI hurried up the adoption of medical technologies like X-rays and blood transfusions, changing healthcare practice. These developments laid the foundation for modern emergency medicine, trauma care, and psychiatric treatment.

INTRODUCTION

World War I, lasting from 1914 to 1918, involved major powers in a global conflict. Sparked by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary, it saw trench warfare, technological advancements, and immense casualties. The Treaty of Versailles, signed in 1919, reshaped the world order and set the stage for future conflicts.



There were four **MAIN** long-term causes of World War I.

Definition

MILITARISM

Militarism is the belief that a country should have a strong military force and be prepared to use it to aggressively promote its interests.

ALLIANCES

Alliances are agreements between nations stating that each country will assist the other if they are attacked.

IMPERIALISM

Imperialism is the act of extending control over a foreign nation or territory.

NATIONALISM

Nationalism is pride in one's nation and the accompanied development of patriotic feelings, shared histories, and efforts to protect national interests.

What was DORA and how did it keep Britain safe?

DORA, the Defence of the Realm Act, was put into place in Britain during World War I to ensure national security and protect the country during wartime. It played a crucial role in various aspects of civilian life, including:

1. **Censorship**: DORA allowed for strict censorship of the press and media to prevent the publication of sensitive information that could aid the enemy or undermine morale.
2. **Control of Essential Resources**: DORA enabled the government to regulate the production, distribution, and use of essential resources such as food, fuel, and materials needed for the war effort. This helped ensure that resources were allocated effectively and fairly.
3. **Public Order and Security**: DORA granted authorities the power to maintain public order and security by imposing curfews, regulating public gatherings, and arresting individuals suspected of spying or sabotage.
4. **Regulation of Travel and Communications**: DORA restricted travel and communication, including the use of telegraphs and telephones, to prevent unauthorised release of sensitive information and monitor enemy activities.

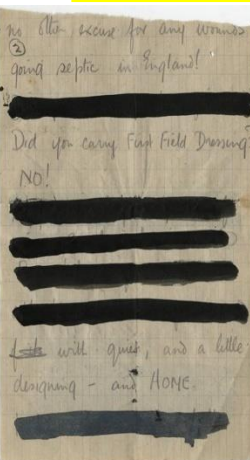


How did Archduke Franz Ferdinand's death lead to WW1?

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914, served as the spark for World War I. This event exploded tensions between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, leading to a series of **diplomatic** crises and **alliances** being triggered. Ultimately, these tensions caused a chain reaction of declarations of war among the major European powers, escalating into the global conflict known as World War I.

How did Britain use propaganda and censorship during WW1?

Propaganda in Britain during World War I played a crucial role in **mobilising** public support for the war effort and shaping public opinion. It was used to rally citizens behind the government, boost morale, recruit soldiers, and encourage contributions to the war effort such as buying war bonds and rationing goods. Propaganda posters, pamphlets, films, and other media were used to show the enemy as evil and to emphasise the importance of victory. Additionally, propaganda was used to maintain **censorship**, control information, and suppress opposing opinions, ensuring a unified national support of the war.



How was WW1 fought?

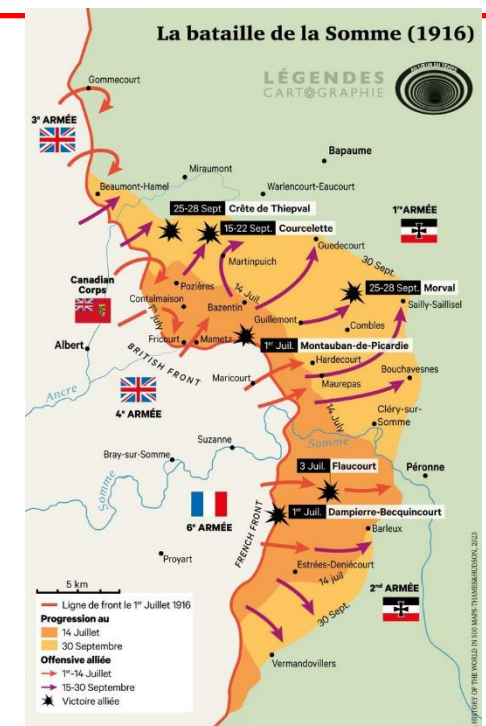
World War I was fought on multiple fronts, including the Western Front in Europe, the Eastern Front between Germany and Russia, and various other locations of war around the world. The conflict involved a combination of traditional military tactics and modern warfare strategies. Here's an overview of how WWI was fought:

1. **Trench Warfare:** The Western Front was mainly fought using trench warfare, where soldiers dug complicated systems of trenches to defend against enemy attacks. Trenches stretched for hundreds of miles, with soldiers living and fighting in harsh conditions.
2. **Artillery:** Artillery played a significant role in WWI, with both sides employing heavy artillery bombardments to soften enemy defences and support infantry assaults. Artillery attacks caused massive destruction and casualties.
3. **Infantry Assaults:** Despite the stalemate of trench warfare, infantry assaults were launched to try to break through enemy lines. Soldiers faced the horrors of crossing "no man's land" between trenches while under heavy fire from machine guns and artillery.
4. **Gas Warfare:** Chemical weapons, such as chlorine and mustard gas, were used extensively during WWI. Gas attacks inflicted widespread suffering and terror, causing casualties and leading to the development of gas masks for protection.
5. **New Technologies:** WWI saw the introduction of new technologies such as tanks, airplanes, and machine guns. Tanks were used to break through enemy lines and overcome trench defences, while airplanes were used for scouting, bombing raids, and air combat.
6. **Naval Warfare:** Naval battles occurred primarily in the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, with both sides employing battleships, submarines, and naval mines. The British blockade of Germany restricted the trading of goods and resources, leading to shortages and economic difficulty.
7. **War of Attrition:** WWI became a war of attrition, with both sides engaging in prolonged battles aimed at wearing down the enemy's resources and morale. The conflict resulted in immense casualties and destruction on a scale previously unseen.



Why was the Battle of the Somme important?

The Battle of the Somme, a key moment in British history during World War I, saw huge casualties, with over a million men wounded or killed. It introduced new tactics and technologies, including the first large-scale use of tanks, shaping future warfare. The battle's immense human cost severely impacted British society, causing widespread mourning and grief across communities. Despite the heavy losses, the Somme provided crucial lessons for the British military, leading to improvements in coordination and strategy. It remains a symbol of national identity, reflecting British resilience and sacrifice, and is remembered as a testament to the courage of those who served.



How did WW1 end?

World War I ended with the signing of the Armistice on November 11, 1918. The agreement between the Allies and Germany stopped fighting on the Western Front, effectively bringing an end to the war. The Treaty of Versailles, signed in 1919, formally ended fighting and reshaped the political landscape of Europe.