

REVISION FLASHCARDS

<p>Q. Which powers formed the Triple Alliance?</p> <p>A. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy.</p>	<p>Q. Which countries formed the Triple Entente ?</p> <p>A. Britain, France, Russia</p>	<p>Q. Why had France been so keen to form a Franco-Russian alliance?</p> <p>A. Protection against German invasion, get back Alsace-Lorraine.</p>
<p>Q. Why had Russia been so keen to form a Franco-Russian alliance?</p> <p>A. Concerns over Germany and Austria-Hungary's threat to Serbia, Russia had lost 1905 war against Japan</p>	<p>Q. What was Britain's traditional policy of 'splendid isolation'?</p> <p>A. Most of nineteenth century GB had kept out of European affairs and concentrated on Empire.</p>	<p>Q. Why did Britain end 'splendid isolation'?</p> <p>A. France and GB made agreements over colonies, Russia was weak, threat from Germany</p>
<p>Q. Who did Germany expect to have to fight in the event of war?</p> <p>A. France and Russia</p>	<p>Q. What war plan did the Germans create?</p> <p>A. The Schlieffen Plan.</p>	<p>Q. Which country was Austria-Hungary most concerned over?</p> <p>A. Russia</p>
<p>Q. What war plan did Russia have?</p> <p>A. Overwhelm German and Austrian armies with sheer numbers.</p>	<p>Q. What was the French war plan?</p> <p>A. Plan 17 - attack deep into Germany forcing surrender.</p>	<p>Q. What was the British war plan?</p> <p>A. Send BEF to fight alongside French.</p>
<p>Q. What did the Kaiser do in Morocco in 1905?</p> <p>A. Wilhelm visited Morocco and promised to defend Morocco against France.</p>	<p>Q. What were the consequences of the Kaiser's actions in Morocco in 1905?</p> <p>A. January 1906: Algeiras Conference - Britain and Russia backed France - Germany was forced to back down (= Wilhelm was humiliated)</p>	<p>Q. What did Britain and France form in 1907 (after 1905 Moroccan Crisis)?</p> <p>A. Triple Entente.</p>

<p>Q.What did the Kaiser do in Morocco (Agadir) in 1911?</p> <p>A. Wilhelm sent The Panther gunboat to Agadir in Morocco, supposedly to protect German citizens in Morocco (= this challenged Britain's supremacy).</p>	<p>Q. What treaty was held to resolve the 1911 Agadir crisis?</p> <p>A. Treaty of London: Germany backed down in return for 100,000 square miles of the French Congo as compensation (= another humiliation for Germany).</p>	<p>Q.What impact did the dealings over the Agadir Crisis have on the Kaiser?</p> <p>A. Wilhelm was determined not to be humiliated again (= his behaviour in 1914)..</p>
<p>Q. What was Kaiser Wilhelm's policy of 'Weltpolitik'?</p> <p>A.. Weltpolitik (meaning 'world politics') was Wilhelm II's aggressive, expansionist foreign policy</p>	<p>Q. Why did the Kaiser want an empire?</p> <p>A. Germany, a new nation, had missed out on an empire in Africa; Wilhelm demanded an empire and the right to trade wherever Germany wanted (= alarmed Britain).</p>	<p>Q. What aims did the Kaiser have in central Europe?</p> <p>A. wanted a strong German-dominated central European state ('Mitteleuropa').</p>
<p>Q. What did the Kaiser order Admiral Tirpitz to do?</p> <p>A. 1898: Wilhelm ordered Admiral Tirpitz to build up a strong German navy (= alarmed Britain).</p>	<p>Q. What phrase did the Kaiser use for building an empire?</p> <p>A. 1901: He publicly demanded 'a place in the sun' for Germany (= led to the 1904 Entente).</p>	<p>Q. What did the Kaiser call the English?</p> <p>A. 1908: He gave an interview to the Daily Telegraph, in which he called English people 'mad'.</p>
<p>Q.What did the Kaiser promise Austria in 1914?</p> <p>A. 5 July 1914: He promised Austria 'full support' against Serbia (the 'blank cheque').</p>	<p>Q.What problems were caused by Turkey in southern Europe before WWI?</p> <p>A. Turkey was by 1900 'the sick man of Europe' and had lost control of the area..</p>	<p>Q. What ideas were held by the Balkan nations that caused war?</p> <p>A.The Balkan nations were nationalistic ('panslavism') and aggressive.</p>
<p>Q.What fears did Austria have in the Balkans?</p> <p>A. Austria feared that growing panslavism would destabilise Austria-Hungary.</p>	<p>Q.How did the Balkan situation convince the Tsar to be more warlike?</p> <p>A. Russia allied with Serbia, Austria annexed Bosnia and when Russia intervened Germany threatened war - Russia backed down..</p>	<p>Q. What reasons did France have for building up arms?</p> <p>A. France hated Germany for conquering Alsace-Lorraine in 1870 and wanted it back.</p>

<p>Q.What reasons did the Kaiser have for building up arms?</p> <p>A. Germany felt surrounded and intimidated by the Triple Entente.</p>	<p>Q.What was Britain's greatest fear about German military build up?</p> <p>A. The British felt that Germany was trying to gain naval supremacy and threatening the empire; they demanded that 'Britannia rules the waves'.</p>	<p>Q. What growth was there in Germany's army 1870-1914?</p> <p>A. Germany had the largest standing army – 2.2 million plus 6 million reservists (= this created a belief that Germany wanted to conquer the world).</p>
<p>Q.What growth was there in the Russian army 1870-1914?</p> <p>A. Russia's army was the fastest growing – 1.2 million (= in 1912 German General Moltke said: 'I believe war is unavoidable; war the sooner the better').</p>	<p>Q.What did the British launch in 1906?</p> <p>A. Britain launched HMS <i>Dreadnought</i> (made the Germany navy obsolete).</p>	<p>Q.How many dreadnoughts were built 1907-14?</p> <p>A. There was a race to build dreadnoughts; by 1914 Britain had 29; Germany 17.</p>
<p>Q. What does the acronym MAIN stand for?</p> <p>A. Causes of WWI: Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, Nationalism.</p>	<p>Q. How had Serbia built up strength before WWI?</p> <p>A. In the Balkan Wars of 1912–13, Serbia became the strongest Balkan nation and its prime minister, Nikola Pasic, said: 'Now for the second round – against Austria'</p>	<p>Q. Who were the Black Hand?</p> <p>A. The Black Hand (formed 1910) was a Serb terrorist group, led by Colonel Dimitrijevic.. In 1911, it tried to assassinate the Austrian emperor Franz Josef.</p>
<p>Q. Who plotted to assassinate Franz Ferdinand?</p> <p>A. Gavrilo Princip and five students plotted to assassinate Franz Ferdinand as a protest against the Austrian annexation of Bosnia in 1908; the Black Hand provided them with weapons</p>	<p>Q. What did Austria get from Germany on 5 July 1914?</p> <p>A. Austria welcomed an excuse to invade Serbia; the Austrians approached their ally Wilhelm and got a promise of support (the 'blank cheque').</p>	<p>Q.What did the Austro-Hungarian government send Serbia on 23 July 1914?</p> <p>A. an ultimatum containing ten tough demands (which, when rejected, would give Austria the excuse to invade).</p>
<p>Q.What did Austria Hungary do once Serbia capitulated to all but one of their ultimatums??</p> <p>A. Austria–Hungary declared war anyway; the Serbs asked their ally Russia for help.</p>	<p>Q. How did Germany react to Russian mobilisation in July 1914?</p> <p>A. The Russian mobilisation, said Wilhelm, was like letting an enemy put a loaded gun to your head. Germany mobilised and declared war on Russia.</p>	<p>Q.Who did Germany invade on 2 August 1914?</p> <p>A. Germany asked permission to go through Belgium but, when the Belgians refused, invaded Belgium. The next day, when France refused to stay neutral, Germany invaded France.</p>
<p>Q. How did Britain react to the invasions of Belgium and France?</p> <p>A. Britain sent Germany an ultimatum – and when that was refused, declared war 'for a scrap of paper' (the 1839 treaty with Belgium).</p>	<p>Q What was the Schlieffen Plan.?</p> <p>A. Based on the (wrong) idea that, if it came to a war on two fronts against France and Russia, Germany could defeat France quickly and then turn to deal with Russia.</p>	<p>Q. Why did the Schlieffen Plan cause war?</p> <p>A. It was a plan of <i>attack</i>, and it was Germany's <i>only</i> plan; It involved going through Belgium – which brought Britain into the war</p>

<p>Q. How was Germany to blame for WWI?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. German militarism had created a climate of war. German actions (Tangier, Agadir) had increased international tension. German support for Austria encouraged Austria to invade Serbia. Schlieffen Plan 	<p>Q. How was Austria to blame for WWI?</p> <p>A. Austria had planned to attack Serbia since 1906; Sarajevo was only an excuse. It was unreasonable to insist on clause 6 of the ultimatum.</p>	<p>Q. How was Russia to blame for WWI?</p> <p>A. Russia was seeking power in the Balkans and naval access to the Mediterranean. It had let Serbia down in 1908, so was under pressure to be warlike in 1914. Mobilisation against Germany on 30 July provoked Germany's declaration of war</p>
<p>Q. How was Britain to blame for WWI?</p> <p>A. The British empire was the cause of Germany's desire for a place in the sun. British militarism – the dreadnoughts crisis of 1909 – created a war frenzy in Britain. The British decision to come out of 'splendid isolation' and get involved in European politics was the thing that unbalanced the 'balance of power'.</p>	<p>Q. Which country did Germany invade in August 1914, causing Britain to declare war?</p> <p>A. Belgium. In 1839, Britain signed a treaty promising to guarantee Belgium's</p>	<p>Q. Name the German war plan which General von Moltke attempted to follow in August 1914?</p> <p>A. The Schlieffen Plan..</p>
<p>Q. On which side did Italy fight in WWI?</p> <p>A. The Allies (or Triple Entente). Italy entered war in 1915.</p>	<p>Q. Who were the 'contemptibles'?</p> <p>A. The BEF (British Expeditionary Force)</p>	<p>Q. What was 'No Man's Land'?</p> <p>A. The land between the two front trench lines on the Western Front controlled by neither side.</p>
<p>Q. Apart from heavy artillery barrages, name one thing that made life in the trenches unpleasant.</p> <p>A. Mud or frostbite or lice or rats or mundane food or cold or wet.....</p>	<p>Q. In which battle were tanks first used?</p> <p>A. The Somme (in September 1916). First used in large numbers in Battle of Cambrai, 1917.</p>	<p>Q. What gas was first used by the Germans in April 1915 during the Second Battle of Ypres?</p> <p>A. Chlorine.</p>
<p>Q. By what other name is the 1917 Battle of Passchendaele known?</p> <p>A. Third Battle of Ypres.</p>	<p>Q. What is meant by 'war of attrition'?</p> <p>A. To defeat an enemy by destroying more of their forces than they do of yours. This led to heavy casualties on both sides.</p>	<p>Q. How did the war on the Eastern Front help Britain and France?</p> <p>A. It forced Germans to divide forces and fight on two fronts; helped cause failure of Schlieffen Plan</p>
<p>Q. Why were U-boats such a threat to Britain?</p> <p>A. Britain needed to import food to survive. By April 1917, 25% of merchant shipping was being sunk.</p>	<p>Q. How did Britain deal with the U-boat threat?</p> <p>B. Introduced convoy system in 1917; 'dazzle' ships; hydrophones to detect submarines; depth charges.</p>	<p>Q. Why did the Schlieffen Plan fail?</p> <p>A. Germans delayed by Belgians and BEF; Russia mobilised; Germans failed to surround Paris.</p>

<p>Q. What happened at the Battle of the Marne 1914?</p> <p>A. French and BEF held up Germans and stopped capture of Paris.</p>	<p>Q. What was the 'race to the sea'?</p> <p>A. Germans tried to 'race' BEF and French to French/Belgian coast to outflank them after Battle of Marne. Stalemate and trenches.</p>	<p>Q. Why did Britain (and ANZACs) and France attack Gallipoli in 1915?</p> <p>A. Turkey had entered war on Germany's side; attempt to open 'Second Front' to help end stalemate on Western Front.</p>
<p>Q. Who was the 'mastermind' behind the Gallipoli plan?</p> <p>A. First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill</p>	<p>Q. Who were the ANAZCs?</p> <p>A. Australian and New Zealand forces fighting for the British.</p>	<p>Q. Why did Gallipoli fail??</p> <p>A. Naval attack went wrong - ships hit mines; landings followed four weeks later when Turks had prepared defences; Turks held the high land that British/ANZACs failed to capture; extreme weather, thirst and disease.</p>
<p>Q. What were the airships used by the Germans called?</p> <p>A. Zeppelins</p>	<p>Q. Why were zeppelins not used after 1917?</p> <p>A. Too slow and vulnerable to British aircraft, searchlight and anti-aircraft fire.</p>	<p>Q. Who won the Battle of Jutland?</p> <p>A. Neither side - British lost more ships and lives but German High Seas Fleet never left port again.</p>
<p>Q. What did the Royal Navy blockade?</p> <p>A. German ports, preventing supplies getting in and shipping getting out. Major cause of Allied victory.</p>	<p>Q. When and why did the USA enter the war?</p> <p>A. 1917; Lusitania sinking caused outrage in US; Zimmerman Telegram was final straw.</p>	<p>Q. When and why did Russia leave the war?</p> <p>A. 1917; Bolshevik Revolution; Bolsheviks ended war on Eastern Front and signed Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany, 1918.</p>
<p>Q Why did General Ludendorff launch an offensive in March 1918.</p> <p>A. Russia pulled out of war; German troops moved to Western Front; attempt to win war before US arrived on Western Front</p>	<p>Q. What was the aim of the German offensive on Verdun in 1916?</p> <p>A. To 'bleed France white'..</p>	<p>Q. How many died at Verdun?</p> <p>A. 100,000.</p>
<p>Q. Who led the German forces at Verdun?</p> <p>A. Falkenhayn.</p>	<p>Q. Which French general became a hero for the defence of Verdun?</p> <p>A. Petain.</p>	<p>Q. How did the Somme Offensive help the French?</p> <p>A. Germans had to move troops away from Verdun.</p>

<p>Q. What happened on the first day of the Battle of the Somme?</p> <p>A. The day was a disaster for the British. The Germans weathered the artillery fire in deep trenches. As the British soldiers advanced, they were mown down by machine gun and rifle fire. 19,240 British soldiers killed.</p>	<p>Q. What impact did the Somme have on German forces?</p> <p>A. The British army inflicted heavy losses on the German Army. In March 1917, the Germans made a strategic retreat to the Hindenburg line rather than face the resumption of the Battle of the Somme..</p>	<p>Q. Why did Haig launch the 1917 Passchendaele offensive?</p> <p>A. Haig had long wanted a British offensive in Flanders and, following a warning that the German blockade would soon cripple the British war effort, wanted to reach the Belgian coast to destroy the German submarine bases there.</p>
<p>Q. What halted the Passchendaele offensive?</p> <p>A. Rain, constant shelling, mud.</p>	<p>Q. What were the results of Passchendaele?</p> <p>A. 325,000 Allied and 260,000 German casualties. The BEF continued to learn and apply the hard-won lessons and by the summer of 1918, it had reached a peak of efficiency.</p>	<p>Q. What types of gas were used?</p> <p>A. Chlorine, mustard and phosgene.</p>
<p>Q. Who was Commander in Chief of the BEF from December 1915?</p> <p>A. Douglas Haig.</p>	<p>Q. What technology helped the British success in the Battle of Amiens, August 1918?</p> <p>A. 800 aircraft and 400 tanks.</p>	<p>Q. What was 'Operation Michael'?</p> <p>A. Ludendorff's Offensive in Spring 1918. A final attempt to win the war.</p>
<p>Q. What impact did the British blockade of German ports have?</p> <p>A. Hunger in Germany and German army. A major reason for Allied victory.</p>	<p>Q. When did Kaiser Wilhelm abdicate?</p> <p>A. 9th November 1918.</p>	<p>Q. When was the Armistice signed?</p> <p>A. 11th November 1918.</p>
<p>Q.?</p> <p>A. .</p>	<p>Q.?</p> <p>A..</p>	<p>Q.?</p> <p>A..</p>