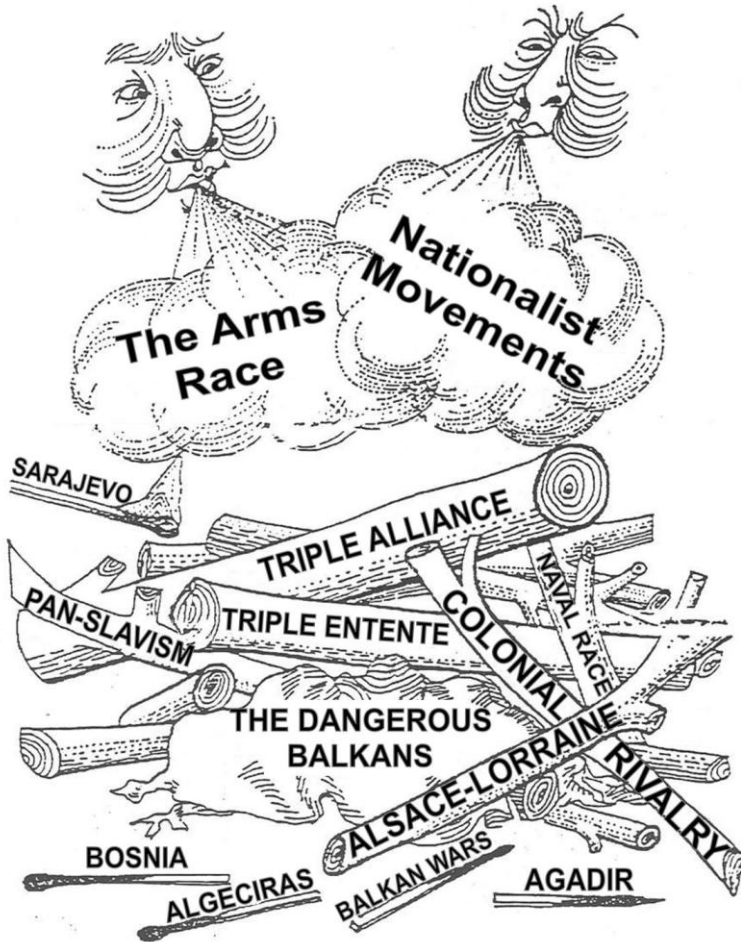


Paper 1

Conflict and Tension, 1894-1918

Revision Pack



Name:

Class:

PAPER 1 CHECKLIST: Conflict and tension, 1894–1918.

PART ONE: THE CAUSES OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

1. THE ALLIANCE SYSTEM.

Topic	Checklist
The Triple Alliance.	
Franco-Russian Alliance.	
Relations between the 'Entente' powers.	
The crises in Morocco and the Balkans (1908-1909) and their effects on international relations.	

2. Anglo-German Rivalry.

Topic	Checklist
Britain and the challenges to Splendid Isolation.	
Kaiser Wilhelm's aims in foreign policy, including Weltpolitik.	
Colonial tensions.	
European rearmament, including the Anglo-German naval race.	

3. Outbreak of War.

Topic	Checklist
Slav nationalism and relations between Serbia and Austria-Hungary.	
The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo and its consequences.	
The July Crisis.	
The Schlieffen Plan and Belgium.	
Reasons for the outbreak of hostilities and the escalating war.	

PART TWO: THE FIRST WORLD WAR: STALEMATE.

1. The Schlieffen Plan.

Topic	Checklist
The reasons for the plan.	
Failure.	
The Battle of the Marne and its contribution to the stalemate.	

2. The Western Front.

Topic	Checklist
Military tactics and technology, including trench warfare.	
War of attrition.	
Key battles, Verdun, the reasons for, the events and significance of Verdun.	
Key battles, the Somme, the reasons for, the events and significance of the Somme.	
Key battles - Passchendaele, the reasons for, the events and significance of the battle.	

3. The wider War.

Topic	Checklist
The war on other fronts.	
Gallipoli and its failure.	
The events and significance of the war at sea, including Jutland.	
The U-boat campaign and convoys.	
The reasons why the USA joined the war.	

PART THREE: ENDING THE WAR.

1. Changes in the Allied Forces.

Topic	Checklist
Consequences of the Bolshevik Revolution and the withdrawal of Russia on Germany strategy.	
The reasons for and impact of the entry of the USA into the war.	

2. Military developments in 1918 and their contribution to Germany's defeat.

Topic	Checklist
The evolution of tactics and technology.	
Ludendorff and the German Spring Offensive.	
The Allied advance during The Hundred Days.	

3. Germany surrenders.

Topic	Checklist
Impact of the blockade	
Abdication of the Kaiser.	
Armistice.	
The contribution of Haig and Foch to Germany's defeat.	

QUICK REVISION

1. Long-term cause of war

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/history/mwh/ir1/underlyingcauses_video.shtml

2. The path to War

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/history/mwh/ir1/tension_video.shtml

3. Assassination at Sarajevo

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/history/mwh/ir1/assassination_video.shtml

4. The outbreak of War

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/history/mwh/ir1/schlieffenplan_video.shtml

KNOWLEDGE.

The system of alliances

- 1 The Triple Alliance (1882: Germany, Austria–Hungary and Italy) – a defensive alliance. (It led Germany to promise Austria 'full support' against Serbia, 5 July 1914.)
- 2 In the late nineteenth century, Britain had tried to stay out of European affairs ('splendid isolation'), but the growing power of Germany forced Britain to make:
 - 1902: Anglo-Japanese naval alliance (to allow the British navy to concentrate on Germany)
 - 1904: Entente Cordiale (Britain + France) – a defensive alliance
 - 1907: Triple Entente (+ Russia) – a defensive alliance against the Triple Alliance.
 - Sidney Bradshaw Fay (1928) called the system of alliances 'the greatest single underlying cause of the War'. Nations formed alliances because they believed a 'balance of power' would discourage war. Instead, they were pulled into war by their treaty commitments:
 - Russia was allied to the Balkan (Slav) nations of Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria (= this led Russia to mobilise 30 July 1914)
 - 1839: Britain promised to defend Belgium (= Britain declared war 4 August 1914).

Wilhelm II and 'Weltpolitik'

Weltpolitik (meaning 'world politics') was Wilhelm II's aggressive, expansionist foreign policy:

- 1 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).
- 2 Many Germans wanted a strong German-dominated central European state ('Mitteleuropa').
- 3 Therefore:
 - 1898: Wilhelm ordered Admiral Tirpitz to build up a strong German navy (= alarmed Britain).
 - 1901: He publicly demanded 'a place in the sun' for Germany (= led to the 1904 Entente).
 - 1905: He visited Morocco and promised to defend it against France (= angered France).
 - 1908: He gave an interview to the Daily Telegraph, in which he called English people 'mad'.
 - 5 July 1914: He promised Austria 'full support' against Serbia (the 'blank cheque').

The Moroccan Crises of 1905 and 1911

Tangier Crisis, 1905

- 1 Events:
 - March 1905: Wilhelm visited Morocco and promised to defend Morocco against France (= angered France, which had an agreement to 'protect' Morocco).
 - January 1906: Algeciras Conference – Britain and Russia backed France – Germany was forced to back down (= Wilhelm was humiliated).
- 2 Results:
 - Britain and France were convinced Germany wanted a war (= 1907 Triple Entente).

Agadir Crisis, 1911

- 1 Events:
 - April 1911: The French put down a rebellion in Morocco and took over Morocco.
 - July 1911: Wilhelm sent The Panther gunboat to Agadir in Morocco, supposedly to protect German citizens in Morocco (= this challenged Britain's supremacy).
 - November 1911: Treaty of London: Germany backed down in return for 100,000 square miles of the French Congo as compensation (= another humiliation for Germany).
- 2 Results:
 - Wilhelm was determined not to be humiliated again (= his behaviour in 1914).

The Bosnian Crisis of 1908–1909

1 Background:

- Turkey was by 1900 'the weak man of Europe' and had lost control of the area.
- The Balkan nations were nationalistic ('panslavism') and aggressive.
- Austria feared that growing panslavism would destabilise Austria–Hungary.
- Russia was allied to the Balkan nations and wanted naval access to the Mediterranean.
- Germany was allied to Turkey and wanted to build a Berlin–Baghdad railway.

2 Events:

- 1908: Revolution in Turkey; Austria annexed Bosnia to stop a rebellion there.
- Serbia mobilised its army – Russia supported Serbia – Germany threatened war.
- Turkey accepted Austrian annexation – Britain supported Germany – Russia was forced to back down (= Russia was humiliated).

3 Results:

- Tsar Nicholas was determined not to be humiliated again (= his behaviour in 1914).

The arms race

1 Background:

- France hated Germany for conquering Alsace-Lorraine in 1870 and wanted it back.
- Germany felt surrounded and intimidated by the Triple Entente.
- The British felt that Germany was trying to gain naval supremacy and threatening the empire; they demanded that 'Britannia rules the waves'.

2 Events:

- There was a fourfold increase in spending of the Great Powers on armaments 1870–1914.
- Armies:
 - Germany had the largest standing army – 2.2 million plus 6 million reservists (= this created a belief that Germany wanted to conquer the world).
 - 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').
- Anglo-German naval arms race:
 - 1900: German Admiral Tirpitz announced the German Navy Law, a huge programme of warship-building (= led the British to retaliate with a rival building programme).
 - February 1906: Britain launched HMS Dreadnought (made the Germany navy obsolete).
 - 1907–14: There was a race to build dreadnoughts; by 1914 Britain had 29; Germany 17.
 - The crisis point was 1909, when a public campaign in Britain forced parliament to build eight, not four, dreadnoughts – the crowds chanted: 'We want eight and we won't wait'.

3 Results:

- It was part of an attitude of 'militarism' – a belief that wars solve international problems.
- The arms race increased suspicion and tension; it led to a feeling that war was inevitable.

Austria–Hungary, Serbia and the Black Hand in the Balkans

- 1 Austria feared that growing panslavism would destabilise Austria–Hungary.
 - In 1906 Austria banned imports of Serbian pork (the 'Pig War').
 - The Austrian army chief Hotzendorf had asked for a 'surprise' war to destroy Serbia more than 25 times between 1906 and 1914; in 1913, an invasion was planned but did not take place.
- 2 Serbia wanted to conquer the surrounding Balkan states to create a 'Greater Serbia', including Slav peoples ruled by the Austro-Hungarian empire.
 - In 1908 it had tried to prevent Austria annexing Bosnia.
 - 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'.
- 3 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.

Assassination at Sarajevo

- 1 Archduke Franz Ferdinand was in Sarajevo to review the troops there; the date – 28 June – was Serbia's National Day; a direct affront to Serbian nationalists.
- 2 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 (Princip had trained with them in bomb-throwing and marksmanship).
- 3 Franz Ferdinand wanted greater freedom for the nationalities in the Austro-Hungarian empire; he was assassinated because the terrorists wanted the situation to get worse, not better.
- 4 On 28 June 1914, the six assassins lined up along the Appel Quay. Nedeljko Cabrinovic threw a bomb (he missed). The Archduke went unhurt to the town hall, but decided to go home via a different route. By mistake, the driver turned into Franz Josef Street then stopped ... in front of Gavrilo Princip, who shot Franz Ferdinand and Sophie.

The assassination started a chain of events which led to war:

5 July Austria welcomed an excuse to invade Serbia; the Austrians approached their ally Wilhelm and got a promise of support (the 'blank cheque').

23 July The Austro-Hungarian government sent Serbia an ultimatum containing ten tough demands (which, when rejected, would give Austria the excuse to invade).

25 July The Serbs agreed to everything except part of clause 6 – Kaiser Wilhelm called it: 'the humblest capitulation, and with it disappeared all reason for war'.

28 July Austria–Hungary declared war anyway; the Serbs asked their ally Russia for help.

30 July Tsar Nicholas had already abandoned Serbia in 1908. And – he told the Kaiser in a telegram – it was a matter of right versus wrong. He ordered a general mobilisation, but told Wilhelm it was not a mobilisation against Germany.

1 August The Russian mobilisation, said Wilhelm, was like letting an enemy put a loaded gun to your head. Germany mobilised and declared war on Russia.

2 August 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.

4 August Britain sent Germany an ultimatum – and when that was refused, declared war 'for a scrap of paper' (the 1839 treaty with Belgium).

The Schlieffen Plan and its effect on the outbreak of war

1 The Schlieffen Plan:

- 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.
- Germany army chief of staff Alfred von Schlieffen spent nine years devising it (1897–1906).
- The plan proposed that 90% of the Germany army would swing down through Belgium and northern France to take out France in a quick, decisive campaign.

2 The Schlieffen Plan caused the First World War:

- It was a plan of attack, and it was Germany's only plan (Germany had no plan for a defensive mobilisation).
- It did not allow for a situation like that in 1914, where Russia was mobilising (30 July) but France was not going to war to help the Russians.
- It involved going through Belgium – which brought Britain into the war.
- The historian A. J. P. Taylor argued that railway timetables caused the war! The Schlieffen Plan timings had taken nine years to devise – so when, on 1 August, Kaiser Wilhelm tried to pause the German mobilisation, his generals told him that 11,000 trains were on the move, and war could not now be stopped.

Responsibility for the outbreak of war

1 Was Germany to blame?

- German militarism – Navy Law, army of 8.2 million – had created a climate of war.
- German actions (Tangier, Agadir) had increased international tension.
- At the 'war cabinet' of 1912, General Moltke had advised war as soon as possible.
- German support for Austria (5 July 1914) encouraged Austria to invade Serbia.
- The Schlieffen Plan turned Russian mobilisation into worldwide fighting.
- War did not break out in the Balkans in 1912 – the difference was that Germany co operated with Britain to restrain Austria and Russia.
- Clemenceau: 'History will not say that Belgium invaded Germany.'

2 Was Austria to blame?

- Austria had planned to attack Serbia since 1906; Sarajevo was only an excuse.
- It was unreasonable to insist on clause 6 of the ultimatum.
- War did not break out over the Balkans in 1912 – the difference in 1914 was Austria's declaration of war on Serbia.

3 Was Russia to blame?

- 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; Nicholas was stupid to think he could mobilise without threatening Germany.
- War did not break out over the Balkans in 1912 – the difference in 1914 was that Russia mobilised in support of Serbia.

4 Was Britain to blame?

- 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 (Triple Entente, Algeciras Conference, Bosnia, Treaty of Bucharest) was the thing that unbalanced the 'balance of power'.
- The Germans could not believe the British would go to war for 'a scrap of paper'.

PART TWO: THE FIRST WORLD WAR: STALEMATE.

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/interactive/animations/western_front/index_embed.shtml

The Schlieffen Plan.

- Count von Schlieffen drew up the Schlieffen Plan in 1905 when he was German Chief of Staff.
- In a general European war, Germany would face France in the west and Russia in the east, and would need to defeat France within six weeks before Russia mobilised her troops.
- As most of the French army was stationed on the border with Germany, the Schlieffen Plan aimed for the quick defeat of France by invading it through neutral Belgium and moving rapidly on to capture Paris.
- The Germans did not believe that Britain would go to war over their 1839 treaty with Belgium, which they described as a 'scrap of paper'.
- Even if Britain did defend Belgium, the Kaiser believed that there was no need to fear the British Expeditionary Force, which he called a 'contemptible little army'.
- Having defeated France, Germany would then be able to concentrate her efforts on defeating the Russians in the east rather than having to fight on two fronts at once.

What actually happened?

- Belgium, Britain and France responded to the launching of the Schlieffen Plan in different ways.

Belgium

- The Germans were not expecting any resistance from Belgium, but the Belgian army fought bravely and managed to delay the German advance.
- Members of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) arrived to help, and the Germans were held up at Mons.
- The Belgians later prevented the Germans from taking the French channel ports by flooding much of their land.

Britain

- Britain declared war on Germany in response to the invasion of Belgium
- Although the BEF consisted of only 125, 000 men, they were well trained and equipped, and ready for action within less than one week.
- Having helped the Belgians hold the Germans up at Mons, the BEF then moved to support the French on the River Marne and prevent the Germans from reaching Paris.
- Losses were heavy and by December 1914 more than half of the original BEF were dead.

France

- France responded quickly to the German attack by launching an invasion of Alsace and Lorraine, but this failed.
- Then they switched troops to the defence of Paris in a desperate attempt to hold the Germans up, which involved transporting troops to the front line in fleets of taxis.
- The battle at the Marne was a turning-point; with the help of the remaining members of the BEF the German advance was not only halted but the Germans were also pushed back about 35 miles.
- The British and French then moved to secure the Channel ports.

Why did the Schlieffen Plan fail?

- The plan relied upon rapid movement. The resistance of the Belgians and the BEF prevented this.
- Russia mobilised its troops quicker than expected. Within 10 days the Russians had invaded Germany, which meant that the Germans had to switch troops away from western Europe to hold up the Russian invasion.
- Both sides now had to secure the land that they held. Trenches were dug and machine-gun posts erected. The first exchanges of the war were over; from now until 1918, neither side would advance more than 10 miles forward or backwards from the positions they now held.

The Western Front.

- Daily life was monotonous and often very dull. It involved the cleaning and inspection of weapons; the construction and repair of trench defences; the removal of dead and wounded from trenches and no man's land; the transfer of supplies, food rations and new equipment; observing enemy activity and movement; repairing barbed wire defences; delousing of uniforms.
- Conditions in the trenches were shocking. Soldiers had to live there in all weathers. In winter, trenches flooded, and sometimes froze. As a result of wet conditions and poor hygiene, some soldiers suffered from "trench foot".
- Front line soldiers could be expected to advance across no man's land towards the enemy frontline trenches, in the face of shelling, machine gun fire and barbed wire defences. Thousands of casualties could be expected in such a "push" or attack.
- Soldiers had to live with the constant danger of enemy shelling and snipers; the sound of artillery bombardments which sometimes resulted in soldiers suffering from a breakdown known as "shell shock"; the death or injury of close friends; the dangers of poison gas attacks; rats and lice; the boring diet of tea, biscuits and tinned beef.
- Soldiers suffered enormous casualties due to the deadly effects of modern artillery, grenades, mines and machine guns.
- Attempts that were made to end the deadlock of trench warfare included the introduction of poison gas attacks and the tank. The gas could be effective if the wind blew in the right direction, and the enemy was taken by surprise. The British were the first to introduce the tank which could be effective if the ground was firm enough, and there were sufficient troops to hold on to enemy territory captured by using tanks to lead the troops across no man's land.

Tactics of Trench Warfare

- Both sides were looking to 'break through' the enemy trenches. Smashing a hole in the enemy trench line would allow your troops to push through and gain valuable territory.
- Long range artillery could be placed several kilometres behind the front line and fire huge explosive shells at the enemy. These shells were known as 'whizz-bangs' because of the noise they made in flight, followed by the explosion.
- Commanders hoped to use artillery to destroy enemy defences before an infantry assault.
- Mines were dug under No Man's Land. Special battalions of mining experts were formed to carry out this work.
- The objective of a mine was to tunnel directly under an enemy position, and then pack the mine with high explosive before detonating and destroying the enemy.
- Countermines were dug to try to intercept the tunnels. To prevent detection mining had to be carried out in complete silence.
- Machine guns were placed in concrete block houses, or 'pill boxes', with only a narrow horizontal slit. This was difficult to attack, but allowed the machine gun a wide range of fire across No Man's Land.
- Aircraft were used to observe and report enemy movements, as well as to bomb trenches.
- Poison gas was used as a weapon to disable the enemy before an infantry assault.
- At the beginning of the war, some commanders still believed that a charge by mounted cavalry would be an effective way of achieving a breakthrough. As time went by it became clear this would not succeed against modern weaponry.
- Infantry soldiers were sent 'over the top', which involved climbing out of the trench and advancing across the shell holes and mud of No Man's Land to assault the enemy trench.

Battle of the Somme

- The Battle of the Somme took place between July and November 1916.
- The purpose of the battle was to relieve pressure on the French at Verdun, by forcing the Germans to split their forces in two.
- General Haig also believed that if enough firepower was used it could be an opportunity to win a decisive breakthrough and bring about an end to the War.
- For eight days beforehand the British launched an artillery barrage involving over 1,700,000 shells to destroy the German defences. Explosions could be heard across the Channel in England.
- The German positions were too deep and strongly constructed to be destroyed, and the artillery shells did not destroy the barbed wire in front of the German trenches.
- The infantry assault began at 7:30am on 1 July 1916.

- Seventeen mines were exploded under German positions at the start of the attack. The first of these created the immense Hawthorn Ridge crater.
- The Germans suspected an assault was planned, and when the artillery bombardment stopped the Germans had time to move from their deep dugouts to their machine gun posts before the infantry advance began.
- The first day of the Somme remains the single worst day for casualties in the history of the British Army. Over 20,000 men died and another 40,000 seriously injured.
- In September the British introduced a new weapon, the tank, into the battle. Early tanks were ineffective because they were extremely slow (4mph), they became stuck in mud and trenches, and they were mechanically unreliable.
- The Battle of the Somme continued until November, when bad weather caused a halt.
- Over 1,000,000 men, including over 400,000 British soldiers lost their lives in the battle.
- By the end of the battle the British line had advanced approximately 6 miles.

New Technology on the Western Front

- The standard issue rifle for British soldiers was the Lee Enfield. Manufacture of this was simplified in 1915 to allow mass production in factories. It was accurate at a range of up to one mile.
- Early aircraft were used to allow pilots to observe and report enemy movements. They began to drop bombs on enemy positions, but with little accuracy. A new development allowed the firing of a machine gun to be timed with the rotation of the propeller blades. As a result aircraft became offensive weapons in their own right over the Western Front.

Machine Guns

- The machine gun was not a brand new invention, but this was the first war in which it was used extensively.
- It fired a large number of bullets in quick succession, as many as 500 per minute. A single machine gun had the same firepower as 100 traditional guns.
- Across the flat ground of No Man's Land it proved particularly deadly against advancing infantry.
- Machine guns were heavy and were supported by a stand. This meant they had to be positioned on flat ground.
- The British Vickers (heavy) machine gun required two men to operate it.
- Machine guns could overheat, and water was pumped on to the muzzle of the gun to prevent the metal warping.
- The introduction of the light Lewis machine gun alongside the creation of the Machine Gun Corps turned the machine gun into a more offensive weapon that proved very effective in the 'Hundred Days' of 1918.

Tanks

- Tanks were armoured vehicles with tracked wheels that allowed them to cross rough ground.
- Tanks were first used in September 1916, at the Somme. Early tanks were extremely slow, with a maximum speed of 4mph.
- They regularly became stuck in the mud or toppled into trenches. Later models were fitted with a 'fascine' – a portable bridge for crossing trenches.
- Tanks would advance across No Man's Land providing cover for infantry. They could roll over the barbed wire, easing the way for troops.
- It was not until the end of the War that the revolving gun turret became a common feature of tank design.

Artillery

- Artillery was the word used to describe large field guns that fired explosive shells at enemy positions. Although artillery was not new, it developed significantly during the First World War.
- They needed a team of up to twelve men to operate them. They were difficult to manoeuvre and often became stuck in mud.
- One famous artillery gun from the First World War was nicknamed Big Bertha and could fire a 2,200 pound shell over 9 miles.
- Artillery was used to bombard the enemy positions and remove their defences prior to an infantry assault.
- The shells could destroy enemy positions and caused huge craters in No Man's Land. However artillery failed to destroy barbed wire, as it was thrown into the air by the explosion but simply fell back more tangled than before.

- Heavy artillery caused more casualties than any other weapon on the Western Front.

Poison Gas

- Gas was used as a weapon by both sides. It came in three main types – chlorine, phosgene and mustard gas.
- Gas was fired in shells at enemy positions with the aim of disabling the enemy soldiers, allowing your troops to advance easily.
- Chlorine gas was a yellow/green colour. It had a distinctive smell. It caused pain in the chest and burning in the throat. The victim would eventually suffocate to death.
- Phosgene took days to show symptoms, by which time it was often too late. It affected a victim's breathing.
- Mustard gas was invisible and had no smell. Mustard gas burned the skin, caused vomiting and affected the eyes – leaving victims blinded.
- Gas was used less often as gas masks were developed to protect against the effects, and also it was dependent on wind direction as the gas could blow back upon your own troops.

PART THREE: ENDING THE WAR.

• American involvement

In April 1917 America declared war on Germany. At first this declaration changed little as America had already been supplying the Allies with war materials. However, it did mean that all of America's vast supplies of manpower and materials were now available for the Allies to draw upon. Although American troops did not go into action until 1 June 1918, they were fresh and not weary of fighting like the other nations involved.

• New technology

Although tanks had first been used during the battle of the Somme they were unreliable and often broke down. In August 1918, however, they were to provide the Allies with an important advantage when 400 tanks were used to break through the German lines at Amiens. During this battle 800 aeroplanes supported the tanks. Through the course of the war the use of aeroplanes changed from their initial role in reconnaissance to an active role in battles through the dropping of bombs and firing of machine guns.

• Failure of the Ludendorff offensive

The German commander Ludendorff knew that if Germany was to win the war he had to deliver a knockout blow to the Allies before American troops arrived. On 21 March 1918 he therefore launched "Operation Michael". Initially this offensive was successful and the Germans advanced to the river Marne. However, the Allies just managed to hold their line. The Allies learned an important lesson from the Germans' success and now appointed a single commander for their armies, the French Marshall Foch.

• Problems in Germany

The population of Germany was suffering from the effects of acute food shortages. Although the German U-Boat campaign had led to food shortages in Britain the British naval blockade that prevented supplies from getting into German ports hit Germany harder. An influenza epidemic hit the German cities causing large numbers of deaths amongst a people already weakened by food shortages. Strikes and demonstrations paralysed Berlin and in November the socialists tried to seize control. After the failure of his offensive Ludendorff resigned and then sailors in the German fleet mutinied.

• Allied successes

After the Allies had halted the German advance in August 1918 Ludendorff informed the Kaiser 'We have nearly reached the limit of our powers of resistance. The war must be ended.' One by one Germany's allies surrendered. Germany was now fighting the Allies alone. The BEF led the drive in pushing back the Germans in the '**Hundred Days' Offensive**, with French and American forces. Bringing together tactics, technology and experience gained the

Allies gained their greatest successes of the war. On 9 November the Kaiser abdicated and on 11 November an armistice was agreed.

WWI TECHNOLOGY, EVENTS AND TACTICS – DID IT HELP BREAK THE STALEMATE IN 1918?

YES

NO

<p>Early aircraft were used to allow pilots to observe and report enemy movements. They began to drop bombs on enemy positions, but with little accuracy. A new development allowed the firing of a machine gun to be timed with the rotation of the propeller blades. As a result aircraft became offensive weapons in their own right over the Western Front.</p>	<p>The machine gun fired a large number of bullets in quick succession, as many as 500 per minute. A single machine gun had the same firepower as 100 traditional guns. Across the flat ground of No Man's Land it proved particularly deadly against advancing infantry. Machine guns like the Vickers were heavy and could not be easily moved.</p>
<p>Tanks were armoured vehicles with tracked wheels that allowed them to cross rough ground. Tanks were first used in September 1916, at the Somme. Early tanks were extremely slow, with a maximum speed of 4mph. They regularly became stuck in the mud or toppled into trenches. British commanders took time to realise that infantry had to follow-up any tank advance.</p>	<p>British artillery between 1914 and 1916 slowly developed as British industrial output (munitions factories) increased. In this period the shells used (and the fuses) were not able to destroy enemy defences like barbed wire. They were also not accurate enough to enable troops to advance closely to the 'curtain' of fire.</p>
<p>From 1917, British artillery improved in accuracy and shells and their fuses were powerful enough to destroy enemy defences. New tactics like 'creeping barrage' proved a significant step forward for infantry assaults and brought a greater chance of success.</p>	<p>Gas was used as a weapon by both sides. It came in three main types – chlorine, phosgene and mustard gas. At first it was released from canisters and could blow back on your own troops. Later, gas was fired in shells at enemy positions with the aim of disabling the enemy soldiers, allowing your troops to advance. But both sides developed gas protection (hoods and masks) to stop effects of gas.</p>
<p>Later models of tanks were fitted with a 'fascine' – a portable bridge for crossing trenches. Tanks would advance across No Man's Land providing cover for infantry. They could roll over the barbed wire, easing the way for troops. It was not until the end of the War that the revolving gun turret became a common feature of tank design.</p>	<p>In April 1917 America declared war on Germany. At first this declaration changed little as America had already been supplying the Allies with war materials. However, it did mean that all of America's vast supplies of manpower and materials were now available for the Allies to draw upon. Although American troops did not go into action until 1 June 1918, they were fresh and not weary of fighting like the other nations involved.</p>
<p>In August 1918, tanks were to provide the Allies with an important advantage when 400 tanks were used to break through the German lines at Amiens. During this battle 800 aeroplanes supported the tanks. Through the course of the war the use of aeroplanes changed from their initial role in reconnaissance to an active role in battles through the dropping of bombs and firing of machine guns.</p>	<p>The German commander Ludendorff knew that if Germany was to win the war he had to deliver a knockout blow to the Allies before American troops arrived. On 21 March 1918 he therefore launched "Operation Michael". Initially this offensive was successful and the Germans advanced to the river Marne. However, the Allies just managed to hold their line. The Allies learned an important lesson from the Germans' success and now appointed a single commander for their armies, the French Marshall Foch.</p>

Q. HOW DID THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION OF OCTOBER 1917 AFFECT THE WAR?

GALLIPOLI – WHY DID IT FAIL?

Watch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nPcOqX-IVJQ>

Poor command and ill-thought out plan

Inadequate forces and supplies

Turkish preparations

Bad Luck

<p>The War Council and Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty ordered Vice-Admiral Carden to hurry the naval attack, believing the Turks were short of ammunition. This was a mistake as the Turks had plenty of ammunition and several ships ran into mines. The biggest error was the plan – it was a naval operation to capture land was 100 miles inland and there were few troops with the fleet!</p>	<p>De Robeck, Commander-in-Chief of Allied Fleet could have carried on with the attack and finished the job, or have ignored Churchill's orders and delayed the attack until mines had been cleared.</p>	<p>Admiral Carden's nervous collapse led to a change in leadership. De Robeck was acting under Churchill's orders – it was bad luck hitting the mines. The old ships were more vulnerable to sinking by mines.</p>
<p>The Turks had fully prepared defences through the narrow Dardanelles Straits. Also, night time movement of mines made Allied clearance very difficult.</p>	<p>Lord Fisher, the First Sea Lord did not want to send his best ships because he thought they would be needed against the Germans in the Baltic. He was worried that any ships he sent would be sunk by Turkish guns or German submarines and mines.</p>	<p>The lack of Allied fire support compounded the difficulty the men had in attacking high ground over exposed slopes. The inadequate fire support can also trace its origins to the strategic level planning. The Western front itself had scarcely adequate shells or artillery pieces and each gun averaged less than ten rounds per day, a hopeless amount during offensive operations.</p>
<p>Planners had not considered long drawn-out campaign and troops ran crucially short of equipment. Lack of heavy artillery was a major problem. Troops had to improvise weapons, like hand grenades made from tin cans and nails.</p>	<p>Commanders used old tourist maps with no contour marked on. Terrain was mountainous and often impenetrable. Troops also had to scale cliffs at some landing points. Commanders had not prepared for this. Officers were informed of plans but not troops. Caused confusion when officers were killed or wounded.</p>	<p>Lack of water – had to be shipped in. Planners had not considered lack of water in limestone environment and intense heat. Thirst was major problem. Turks contaminated wells. Huge water containers very difficult to move off beaches. Dysentery became big problem.</p>
<p>British military planners were unwilling to remove troops and equipment from the Western Front leaving inadequate troops and supplies for the Dardanelles campaign.</p>	<p>The Allied commanders remained at sea during the initial landings and they had inadequate signalling equipment to the shore. Fundamentally those that were in command of the major areas of responsibility were not in any position to react to the situation on the ground. It was from this that the momentum of the Allied landings ground to a halt. Lack of experience and inertia at the lower levels of command and the Commander-in-Chief's inability to formulate any sort of informed picture of events on the ground caused the operation to flounder at this early, vital stage.</p>	<p>The Suvla Bay landings during August 1915 were much more adequately equipped for instance they had powered barges capable of landing up to five hundred men. Yet the fundamental problems were still there: inertia from inexperience on the ground, and the distanced and noncontactable senior commanders. The latter were often so injured by their Western Front experiences during the Sulva Bay landings that they too readily dug in.</p>

THE WAR AT SEA AND THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

WATCH & MAKE NOTES: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U_UryFjKUsM



- Who won the Battle of Jutland? Why?

The War at Sea.

Watch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a0RUebcUZIk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YzuXLimlO1E>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=60APT_8OPzg

- What was unrestricted submarine warfare? When was it carried out? With what effects?

- How was the U-boat threat ended?

- How important was the British blockade of Germany?

ENDING THE WAR – HOW WAS STALEMATE ENDED?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zapbLqZUwrA>

- Why were the Allies in crises by 1918?
- Why was Germany also desperate by 1918?
- What happened in the Treaty of Brest Litovsk?
- What was Ludendorff's Spring (1918) Offensive?
- How did the Allies halt the advance?
- How many aircraft do both sides have by 1918? Why do the Allies have the initiative in the air?
- How does the entry of US troops help the Allies?
- When was the Ludendorff Offensive finally defeated? With what results?
- What happens at the Battle of Amiens on 8th August 1918?
- When did the Allies break through the Hindenburg Line?
- What is the German navy ordered to do on 4th November 1918? With what results?

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? 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? 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? 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? A. Rain, constant shelling, mud.</p>	<p>Q. What were the results of Passchendaele? 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? A. Chlorine, mustard and phosgene.</p>
<p>Q. Who was Commander in Chief of the BEF from December 1915? A. Douglas Haig.</p>	<p>Q. What technology helped the British success in the Battle of Amiens, August 1918? A. 800 aircraft and 400 tanks.</p>	<p>Q. What was 'Operation Michael'? 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? A. Hunger in Germany and German army. A major reason for Allied victory.</p>	<p>Q. When did Kaiser Wilhelm abdicate? A. 9th November 1918.</p>	<p>Q. When was the Armistice signed? A. 11th November 1918.</p>
<p>Q.? A. .</p>	<p>Q.? A..</p>	<p>Q.? A..</p>



GCSE HISTORY

Paper 1 Understanding the modern world

1B Germany, 1890-1945: Democracy and dictatorship

with wider world depth studies

Specimen 2018

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA answer booklet.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer booklet. The examining body for this paper is AQA. The paper reference is 8145/1B.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- Answer all questions from Section A.
- Answer all questions on your chosen topic for Section B.
- Only answer the questions for the topic you have studied in Section B.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 84.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- Extended writing is tested in questions 10, 14, 18, 22 and 26 in Section B.
- Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (SPaG) will be assessed in questions 10, 14, 18, 22 and 26 in Section B. The marks for SPaG are shown below the mark allocation for each question.

Advice

- You are advised to spend 50 minutes on Section A and 50 minutes on Section B.

8145/1B

Conflict and tension, 1894–1918

Source A A British postcard cartoon of Kaiser Wilhelm produced in late 1914.



Source B An Austro-Hungarian postcard produced in 1914 after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo.

The fist represents Austria-Hungary, while the writing says 'Serbia must die'.



Source C From advice given by Conrad von Hotzendorf, the leader of the Austro-Hungarian armed forces, to the Austro-Hungarian government after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914.

This is not the crime of a single fanatic; the assassination is Serbia's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary. If we miss this chance, Austria-Hungary will break up. We must wage war to prevent this. To wait any longer means a diminishing of our chances – there must be a final and fundamental reckoning with the Serbs. It will be a hopeless fight – nevertheless it must be waged.

Answer all four questions below.

0 7

Study Source A.

Source A opposes Kaiser Wilhelm II. How do you know?

Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

0 8

Study Sources B and C.

How useful are Sources B and C to a historian studying opinions in Austria about Serbia?

Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

0 9

Write an account of how events in Morocco became an international crisis in 1905 and 1906.

[8 marks]

1 0

'The war at sea was the main reason for Germany's defeat in the First World War.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG: 4 marks]

YEAR 10 GCSE HISTORY END-OF-YEAR (PAPER 1) EXAM FEEDBACK.

Section B

01. Study Source A. Source A supports the United States joining the First World War. How do you know? Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge. (4 marks)

L.2	3-4	Developed analysis of source based on content and/or provenance. Students may progress from a simple analysis of the source with extended reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding related to the features of the source. For example, the impression of the language and tone is that Germany was entirely to blame – for waging war on ‘innocent people’ and for making the world no longer safe for democracy. The date would suggest that the US is ready to declare war because 1917 was the year Germany provoked the US to declare war because U boats had been sinking US ships and taking American lives. The speech represents Wilson’s purpose to justify and gain support for the US joining the war.
L.1	1-2	Simple analysis of source based on content and/or provenance. Students identify relevant features in the source and support them with simple factual knowledge and understanding. For example, in the speech, the US President blames Germany for using submarine warfare as a war ‘against mankind’, so the US can’t stay neutral; given the date of 1917 this was when the US declared war on Germany.

Mark this: *Because it is from a speech by the US President Woodrow Wilson to the US Congress and he is trying to persuade them that USA cannot remain neutral and will have to fight Germany.*

Level	Mark

02. Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources B and C to a historian studying the Battle of the Somme? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge. (12 marks)

L4	10-12	Complex evaluation of both sources with sustained judgement based on content and provenance. Students may progress from a developed evaluation of the sources by complex reasoning related to utility on the basis of content and provenance. They may evaluate the relationship between the sources based on analysis of provenance and contextual knowledge. For example, this may relate to the way that, taken together, the sources are useful because they reflect similar attitudes towards the need to show heroism in the army, but they also have limitations. Source B is propaganda and its purpose is to show heroism in action. Given the disaster of the first day of the Somme and news about the losses at home, the Illustrated London News would wish to show Tommies taking the fight to the enemy. Source C is from an Inquiry into a military failure and you might expect it to deliberately cover up the truth, but it doesn’t. In assessing utility students may observe that Source C has particular value because the evidence from the officers is supported by other battlefield reports of the failure of 7 days of shelling against barbed wire, the 20000 death toll on the first day, and the fact that German machine gunners survived to train their machine guns on gaps in impenetrable wire.
L3	7-9	Developed evaluation of sources based on the content and/or provenance. Students may progress from a simple evaluation of the sources with extended reasoning related to utility on the basis of content and/or provenance. They may focus on the specific aspects of the sources individually and explain how they might reflect military attitudes. For example, it is useful because the newspaper would wish to portray their heroic actions in battle as pieces of propaganda to boost morale (Source B). Or that the officers were merely confirming that 7 days of bombardment across the whole front had failed to break German defences, as proven by the few significant advances, and casualty figures of around 60,000 men (Source C).
L2	4-6	Simple evaluation of source(s) based on content and/or provenance. Students may

		<p>progress from a basic analysis of the source(s) to simple evaluation of the content and/or provenance.</p> <p>For example the drawing (Source B) is useful because it suggests how a British newspaper wanted to portray a heroic advance by British troops across No Man's Land.</p> <p>The report (Source C) is useful because they were eye witnesses and saw the obstacles presented by the wire at first hand.</p>
L1	1-3	<p>Basic analysis of sources(s). Answers may show understanding/support for one or both sources, but the case is made by assertion/basic inference.</p> <p>Students identify basic features which are valid about the sources and related to the enquiry point, for example, the officers in Source C were suggesting that an advance on the first day of the Somme was doomed to failure; the message was that the wire was an impassable barrier.</p>

Mark this: *B is useful because soldiers in some places did reach the German lines and occupy the trenches on 1st July 1916 but it is limited as it is from a British newspaper and would want to show the heroic success of the british to keep up morale in Britain. C is useful because both were front line officers who were on the Somme on the 1st July 1916 and describe the deaths which is true as there were 57,000 British casualties on this day but it only talks about one day of a battle that lasted months.*

Level	Mark

03. Write an account of how events following the Ludendorff Offensive became a crisis for both sides during the Spring of 1918. (8 marks)

L4	10-12	<p>Complex analysis of causation/consequence. Answer is presented in a coherent narrative/account that demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question. Students may progress from a developed narrative of causation/consequence with complex sequencing and reasoning supported by a range of accurate and detailed factual knowledge and understanding which might be related, for example, to an analysis of how/why tension increased at different stages and/or showing understanding about how much each part of the sequence increased tension and led to a crisis.</p> <p>For example, the Ludendorff Offensive threatened to break through the Western Front. The attacks were effective because the Allies faced well trained German 'shock troops' and they had to fall back to such an extent that even Paris came into range of German guns. The crisis for the Allies was how to regroup and they unified command under Foch.</p> <p>However during May, German offensives made little progress. This was because their best troops had been killed, discipline was poor and they faced Allies who were well resourced and supported by inexhaustible reinforcements from the US. When the Allies counter attacked, the German resistance crumbled and they faced their own crisis, ie retreat and defeat.</p>
L3	7-9	<p>Developed analysis of causation/consequence. Answer is presented in a structured and well-ordered narrative/account that demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question. Students may progress from a simple narrative of causation/consequence with developed sequencing and reasoning supported by a range of accurate factual knowledge and understanding which might be related, for example to an analysis of how/why tension increased at one stage in the process.</p> <p>For example, the Ludendorff Offensive threatened to break through the Western Front. The attacks were effective because the Allies faced well trained German 'shock troops' and they had to fall back to such an extent that even Paris came into range of German guns. The crisis for the Allies was how to regroup and they unified their command under Foch. However, the Germans were exhausted by these attacks. The Allies counter attacked, and the German army found itself unable to do anything except retreat.</p>
L2	4-6	<p>Simple analysis of causation/consequence. Answer is presented in a structured account that demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question. Students may progress from a basic narrative of causation/consequence by showing a simple understanding of sequencing, supporting it with factual knowledge and</p>

		understanding. For example, the Ludendorff Offensive meant that German troops made significant breakthroughs on the Western Front. At some points, they advanced 64 km easily taking the Allied front line trenches. Allied forces had to retreat and regroup and then Foch took over as overall Commander-in-Chief of the Allies. The German advance weakened and the Allies were able to counter attack. The German army was forced to retreat.
L1	1-3	Basic analysis of causation/consequence. Answer is presented as general statements which demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question. Students identify cause(s)/consequence(s) about the events such as the fact that the German forces made large advances into enemy held land.

Mark this: *The Ludendorff was a crisis for the Germans because they had to attempt to win the war before the Americans started arriving in Europe in large numbers and because the British Blockade was starving Germany of food and resources. But the crisis was made worse because of the offensive as after May the Germans were stopped by the British and German morale fell, partly due to hunger and failure in battle. The Ludendorff offensive was a crisis for the British and Allies because the Germans broke through part of the British lines and pushed them back many miles causing British a crisis in having to rush troops to prevent the Germans reaching Paris.*

Level	Mark

04. 'The actions of Austria-Hungary were the main reason for the start of the First World War.'
(16 marks)

L4	13-16	Complex explanation of stated factor and other factor(s) leading to a sustained judgement. Answer demonstrates a range of accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question Answer demonstrates a complex, sustained line of reasoning which has a sharply-focused coherence and logical structure that is fully substantiated, with well-judged relevance. Students may progress from a developed explanation of causation by complex explanation of the relationship between causes supported by detailed factual knowledge and understanding to form a sustained judgement. This might be related, for example, to the way reasons interacted such as Austria's intention to crush Serbian nationalism coinciding with the assassination provided the opportunity, and Germany's unconditional support summed up by the Kaiser's statement, 'Whatever comes from Vienna, to me, is a command'. The actions were taken despite the suspicion that Russia would intervene and this would spark general war between the Alliance systems.
L3	9-12	Developed explanation of the stated factor and other factor(s) Answer demonstrates a range of accurate knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question. Answer demonstrates a developed, sustained line of reasoning which has coherence and logical structure; it is well substantiated, and with sustained, explicit relevance. Answer may suggest that one reason has greater merit. Students may progress from a simple explanation of causation with developed reasoning supported by factual knowledge and understanding. This might be related, for example, to the part played by Austria-Hungary in initiating war against Serbia, blaming it for the assassination of the heir to the Austrian throne and taking the opportunity to suppress Serbian nationalism. This action was taken despite the dangers from Russia who would declare war in defence of a fellow Slav nation. Austria therefore must take most responsibility for taking the initiative. Students may additionally explain, for example, the importance of Germany's entry into the war, because the Kaiser leapt to the defence of its ally and offered it a 'blank cheque' to take whatever action it wished. This would also allow Germany to pursue its anti-French policies.
L2	5-8	Simple explanation of stated factor or other factor(s). Answer demonstrates specific knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question. Answer demonstrates a simple, sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, structured, substantiated and explicitly relevant. Answers arguing a preference for one judgement but with only basic explanation of another

		<p>view will be marked at this level.</p> <p>Students may progress from a basic explanation of causation by simple reasoning and supporting it with factual knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>For example, Austria was not completely to blame, although it did declare war on Serbia following the result of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Other explanations must place initial blame on Russia for its support of another Slav nation and willingness to defend it against attack from Austria-Hungary. The alliance system meant that Triple Alliance and Triple Entente countries were dragged into conflict with each other.</p>
LI	1-4	<p>Basic explanation of one or more factors. Answer demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question. Answer demonstrates a basic line of reasoning, which is coherent, structured with some substantiation; the relevance might be implicit.</p> <p>Students recognise and provide a basic explanation of one or more factors.</p> <p>Students may offer a basic explanation of the stated factor, such as Austria blamed Serbia for the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand and declared war as a result.</p> <p>Students may offer basic explanations of other factor(s), for example Germany gave Austria-Hungary complete support if it wished to settle its Serbian problem.</p>

Mark this: *The actions of Austria-Hungary were very significant in causing the outbreak of WWI as they were determined to crush Serbian nationalism. With the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand the issued an ultimatum to Serbia that they had no intention of letting the Serbs meet. Despite the Serbs agreeing to all but one of the ultimatums the Austro-Hungarians declared war on them. Austria-Hungary s=were aware that this would probably drag Russia into the war as they were allied with the Serbs. So Austria-Hungary's determination to control the Balkans and crush the Serbs was a major reason for the outbreak, but Germany and Britain would also be responsible.*

Level	Mark